The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1895.---EIGHT PAGES. NO. 7.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

STOP AND THINK

HOW YOU CAN REDUCE LABOR AND THE WEAR OF CLOTHES BY USING

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.

Sold everywhere made by THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY CHICAGO.

BOOKKEEPING, TYPEWRITING, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP, and ENGLISH

Are the Courses of Study Pursued by the Students of the

E. L. CASTERTON . . . COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Are You Educationally Inclined?

If so call and examine our methods of instruction. Everything modern and progressive. Our text books are positively the newest and best published. Students may enter at any time. Circular on application.

Y. M. C. A. Bldg. E. L. CASTERTON, Prin.

The Elkins . . .

JEWELRY and MUSIC STORE

. . . . 437 Main Street.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, CANES, CUTLERY, At Greatly REDUCED PRICES.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS, ESTEY PIANOS ORGANS, SCHAFF BROS. PIANOS, DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES. THE ABOVE ON EASY PAYMENTS.

OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT IS IN CHARGE OF Dr. Webster, A Graduate Optician Who Will Correctly Fit SPECTACLES. Consultation Free Satisfaction Guaranteed Prices Reasonable.

HUMAN OR ANIMAL

Pain from sprains, bruises, cramps, diseased or torn flesh, aches, wounds, Neuralgia, etc., can be promptly relieved and cured by using

Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

The FARMER'S REMEDY for the various diseases of domestic animals. It is easy to apply, relieves at once pain and inflammation, and cures quickly. Full directions with each bottle. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE INTER OCEAN

IS THE

Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West And Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL
DAILY (without Sunday)..............$6.00 per year
DAILY (with Sunday)..............$8.00 per year
The Weekly Inter Ocean PER YEAR.............. $1.00

AS A NEWSPAPER THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

AS A FAMILY PAPER IS NOT EXCELLED BY ANY.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. ITS YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. ITS LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It also gives them THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

IT IS A TWELVE-PAGE PAPER.

THE INTER OCEAN IS PUBLISHED IN CHICAGO, THE NEWS AND COMMERCIAL CENTER OF ALL WEST OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, AND IS BETTER ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT SECTION THAN ANY PAPER FARTHER EAST.

It is in accord with the people of the West both in Politics and Literature.

Please remember that the price of the Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

First publication January 9, 1895.

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County.—In probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this Court to Elmer F. Barrows and C. S. Hulett as administrators of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased, late of said County of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1895, and Tuesday, the 4th day of June, A. D., 1895, at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Alvin Barrows, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

Hand & Flett, Attys. 5t

(First publication January 16, A. D., 1895)

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Lee deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to James Birchell, as administrator of the estate of Hiram Lee deceased, late of said county of Racine.

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That eight months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof; to be held on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1895,

and

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, A. D., 1895.

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Hiram Lee, deceased.

It is further ordered: That within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 7th day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

15

Wallace Ingalls, atty.

THOS. P. GRIFFITHS,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

Also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts,

Union Grove, Wis.

A. M. WILSON.

Dealer in DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Teas Specialty. Give us a call.

Yorkville: Wis

TELEGRAPHIC!

LA GASCOCNE ARRIVES

None of the Steamers Arriving in New York Sighted La Gascogne.

It is Believed Her Machinery is Disabled and That She is Drifting South Toward the Azores.

Steamer Maryland Obliged to Abandon the Loch Maree, Which Was Picked up Because of a Lack of Coal.

New York, 4:45—The steamer La Gascogne has just arrived and is now south of Fire island.

New York, Feb. 11.—Three steamers are off the Forge life saving station One is a French steamer and is moving very slowly. She will not come within hailing distance for two hours.

The observer at Fire island cannot say definitely, but thinks that the French steamer is the La Gascogne.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cables from the Azores and Bermuda say nothing has been heard there of the La Gascogue. There is no information here up to 2 p.m.

St. Pierre, Miquelon, Feb. 11.—A schooner which has just arrived reported that on Saturday forty-five miles from here she sighted a large steamer going west very slowly.

New York, Feb. 11.—The steamer Llandaff City from Swansea arrived this afternoon.

New York, Feb. 11.—Inquiries from the officers of the steamers La Normandie Dania and Maasdan, which arrived last night and came to the docks this morning show that neither had sighted the La Gascogne now eight days overdue. The supposition is that her machinery is disabled and she is drifting before the wind southward. The expectation is she will be heard from at the Azores or Bermudas.

Provisions Scarce.

Owing to the blockade of railroads the prices of meats have advanced from a cent and a half to three cents a pound with the promise of one cent higher. Milk is scarce and many families and restaurants are short or entirely unsupplied. Very few vegetables have been received. Eggs are now 50 cents a dozen.

Had to Drop Her Tow.

London, Feb. 11.—The steamer Maryland from Philadelphia arrived at Valentine, Ireland, and reported that she was obliged to abandon the steamer Loch Maree, which was disabled and taken in tow because her coal supply was exhausted. The Loch Maree was out of coal and had been obliged to burn all available woodwork. She was proceeding under sail.

Much Stock Perished.

Glasgow, Feb. 11.—The steamer Grecian from New York has arrived. She experienced heavy weather and lost eighty cattle, twenty horses, fifty sheep.

DEEP SNOW IN ATLANTA.

Three and One-Half Inches Stops Street Car Travel.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 11.—Snow began falling at midnight and continued intermittently till daylight. It is now three and a half inches deep and street car traffic is practically abandoned.

The snow storm was general throughout the state. Sleighs are on the streets, a rare sight here. A negro was frozen to death in a country road.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Snow has fallen to a depth of six inches, the heaviest in many years.

THE DEBS CASE.

The Sick Juror not able to be Out. Judge Grosscup to Render a Decision.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Judge Grosscup visited Juror Coe of the Debs jury, this morning, and announced at the opening of the court that he will not be able to resume his duties inside of two weeks. The judge said he would render a decision this afternoon.

COULDN'T STAND DISGRACE.

An Arkansas Cashier Short in His Accounts Takes His Life.

Fayetteville, Ark., Feb. 11.—J. L. Dickson until recently cashier of the McElroy banking company, who was shown by investigation to be $21,000 short in his accounts, committed suicide this morning.

IRWIN ON TRIAL.

The Pittsburg Pool Operator Being Tried For Getting Money Under False Pretenses.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—George M. Irwin, the big discretionary pool operator, was placed on trial today on charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The morning was devoted to getting a jury.

A DRY GOODS FIRE.

A Rockford Store Loses $50,000 This Morning.

Rockford, Ills., Feb. 11.—Fire gutted Frank Burman's dry goods store this morning. Loss $50,000; insurance.

An Eastern Rajah

Had a ruby which lighted his palace at night. More precious than gems are beautiful teeth, which light up the face when displayed by a smile. Use SOZODONT, and your teeth will be brilliant as jewels, your breath as sweet as the roses of Cashmere.

Bed Wetting Cured!

MOTHERS!

DR. MAY'S SPECIFIC

....CURES FULLY 95 Per Cent.

Inclose $1.00 For Medicine, or a 2c Stamp For Particulars . . . .

DR. F. E. MAY,

Lock Box No. 4. ARROWSMITH, ILL.

MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Tale of an American Citizen Exiled From Hawaii. A Settlement May be Demanded.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The United States commercial agent at Vancouver has forwarded to the state department the statement of J. Cranston exiled from Hawaii, who arrived at Vancouver yesterday. Cranston says he is an American citizen and guiltless of participation in the rebellion and was exiled without trial, to his severe pecuniary loss. He says Minister Willis took his deposition before he left Hawaii. If Cranston's assertion is true he will have a claim for indemnity against the Hawaiian government and the United States will insist on a settlement.

PACIFIC ROADS DEBT.

The Security Holders Make a Proposition to the Government.

Will Pay the Principal of the Government Debt, Amounting to $61,000,000.

The President and Executive Departments Give a Very Vague Report on the Regulations of the Seal Industry.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In the house the senate amendments to the Chicago public building bill were agreed to. The bill now goes to the president.

Somers, Democrat, of Wisconsin, was at his request relieved of duty on the committee of public lands, and Cominetti, Democrat of California, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

In response to a resolution adopted by the senate Jan. 8, requesting a wide range of information touching the seal industry as carried on under the regulations established to carry out the Paris tribunal arbitration on that subject, a special message was received in the senate from the president, transmitting documents and reports from the secretaries of state, treasury and navy embodying the information asked for as far as was in possession of these departments. The message is entirely formal and does not enter into the merits of the case in any way.

The senate agreed to the conference report on the bill for the removal and settlement of the Southern Ute Indians.

Representatives of the security holders of the Union and Central Pacific railroads asked that the government accept in full satisfaction of its claims the payment of the principal amounting to $33,500,000 for the Union Pacific and $27,500,000 for the Central Pacific.

Hill introduced a resolution declaring that the coin bonds shall become payable if the government cannot maintain the parity of gold and silver. Hill asked immediate consideration for his resolution. Objection was made and it went over. Stewart, Populist, presented a resolution declaring there was no authority of law to buy gold coin in preference to silver for any purpose whatever. The resolution went over and the senate took up the post office appropriation bill.

Pettigrew of South Dakota, introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the president to employ counsel to bring suit against the directors and stockholders of the Union and Central Pacific roads who received stock without paying cash for the same, also to recover money stolen by them or diverted to any unlawful purpose and directing the attorney general to foreclose the government mortgages on said road as soon as possible, appropriating $100,000 for the purposes.

ANOTHER BAD FIRE.

Raging in the Wholesale District of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Feb. 11.—A large fire is raging in the wholesale district and is spreading rapidly An explosion has just occurred

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.

A Pittsburg Woman and Two Children Meet Death.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Wm. Siefert, wife of a prominent contractor, and two children drowned by breaking through the ice in Ohio river below here.

Recalls the Past.

Judge E. B. Belden came across an interesting paper a day or two ago while engaged looking through old papers in his office. It was an injunction suit to restrain P. T. Barnum and his agent Dan. Castello and the city of Racine from allowing a circus to spread its tents and perform upon the West Public Square. The complaints were Thomas M. Secor, E. A. Colvin, Thomas Evans, Marguerite Lewis, Annie Davis and W. H. Dean. The circus was to have exhibited October 4, 1872. It was a hard legal fight, but the injunction was dissolved and the circus went on. The grounds of the suit was that trees would be cut and their property damaged by the tent being spread.

Doctor Sued For Spreading Disease.

Henry Fulton of Newark, O., brought suit to recover $10,000 from Dr. John T. Mitchell, a surgeon of the city. Plaintiff's wife died May 1, 1893, from an attack of scarlet fever. He alleges that she contracted the disease from germs carried in the doctor's clothing; that he did not disinfect himself after visiting the fever patients and before he visited the plaintiff's wife.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mardi Gras Carnival at Milwaukee.

For the above occasion, the North-Western line will sell excursion tickets from points in Wisconsin to Milwaukee and return at very low rates. Tickets on sale Feb. 20 to 22, good for return passage until Feb. 25, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

STORIES OF A WEEK.

A Politicians Experience While Running For an Office.

The Cold Weather Causes Considerable Thermometer Gossip.

Women Are Queer and do Many Strange Things—General Gossip of Interest Gathered by the Reporters.

One afternoon this week half a dozen prominent citizens sat in an office up town and they were talking politics. Before them lay the following petition awaiting signatures to be sent to the legislature:

We, the undersigned electors and citizens of Racine, do hereby earnestly urge upon you not only the advantage and propriety, but actual necessity, in behalf of good government, of using your power and influence to actively further the following measures, which are public necessity and reflect credit upon those who advocate their adoption upon the floor of the legislature:

I.—A pure political act, making it a penal offense for candidates for municipal county and state offices to offer money or official rewards for votes or the procuring of votes, and to compel political committees to account under oath for the receipts and disbursements of funds contributed for campaign purposes.

II.—An act extending the civil service system in cities.

Holding the petition up one of the party said: "The law is a good one and I will sign the paper. I had the pleasure of running for office not a great while ago and I want to tell you most political bums and heelers are little better than highwaymen. Why I went through one ward and visited six different places spending $3 or $4 at every single place, the same crowd stopping up to the bar. As fast as I left one place and headed for another they would cut across lots, scale fences and get there ahead of me. Then the president of half a dozen clubs called on me and said that it was necessary for me to send a quarter of a keg of beer around if I wanted the support of the members. At a few places I bought stuff for ten or twelve, threw down a $5 bill and that was the last of it. At one place I handed out a $20 bill and I really had to threaten the bar tender with prosecution before he handed back the change and then he charged me $8. At almost every corner I turned I met half a dozen fellows who insisted on my giving them a half dollar for beer. Yes, I think it is about time that candidates quit this kind of electioneering and go before the people on their merits."

"Why is it," said an officer, "that a woman will rush into a justice office, demand a warrant for the arrest of her husband on charge that the brute assaulted and kicked her and at the same time want him to get a year in jail and then when he is arrested almost go into hysterics and the next morning when brought up for trial, break her neck to get there, beg for mercy and and finally go down into her pocket and pay the fine? I have seen the act performed a hundred times and never yet found a person who could satisfactorily explain it."

Another officer propounds a conundrum and at the same time leads one to believe that a woman is hard to understand. A policeman walks his lonely beat. Suddenly he is startled by the scream of a woman. Sometimes she yells murder and sometimes help. Being an officer ready for duty he hurries to the scene and finds a man drunk and killing his better half. Rushing into the house he proceeds to choke the brutal husband into submission. Quicker than it takes to tell it, the wife, although covered with blood, will turn on that officer, pull his hair, scratch and bite and do all in her power to help her brutal husband do him up. Only the other night an instance of this kind happened up on Franklin street and a dozen similar cases are on record and policemen are mighty cautious when they hear a woman yell for help before they enter a house.

On meeting a prominent brewer on the street the other day, a reporter asked of him how business was. He shook his head and said that it was very poor at the present time, in fact it was worse than it has ever been. "Would you believe it," said he, "there are saloons right in this city today that do not sell over a quarter of a barrel of beer in one week?" Continuing he said that saloons selling less than a barrel of beer a week are more numerous than those that sell a barrel or more. He contended that the hard times affected the liquor interests more than any other business.

During the past two weeks of intense cold weather the thermometer is consulted nearly as often as the family clock. They are the property of nearly every family and merchant on the business thoroughfares, especially druggists, hang them out in the open air for the accommodation of the public. But the range of temperature portrayed by the collection of street thermometers is a matter of considerable discussion. Prof. Moore, the weather man, says in this connection:

"If the household thermometer costing 25 cents to $1 happens to register correct temperature (on a very cold day) it is largely an accident. The cheap thermometer is fairly accurate from ten to eighty degrees, but when the mercury sinks and becomes dense or rises under influence of considerable heat, it loses the necessary sensitiveness and is very apt to be in error five or ten degrees."

"Why are the cheap thermometers inaccurate?"

"Because they are made too hastily. A thermometer on which you can absolutely rely costs somewhere between $3 and $5. That is the cost of the bare tube and the markings. It requires more than two years to make such an instrument. After a thermometer tube has been made it contracts somewhat, and careful experiments have shown that the contraction does not entirely cease for about two years. Then it is thoroughly tested and graduated. Even with those precautions a standard thermometer often becomes inaccurate without apparent cause."

THE Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made. It has received the highest award at the U. S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry. More economical than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Spring politics begin to simmer a trifle as the days grow longer and in answer to a communication, we would say, that the seven aldermen of the present city council whose terms expire in the spring are as follows: Buse, in the First ward; Lewis in the Second; Jorgensen in the Third; Chadek, in the Fourth; Austin, in the Fifth; Roberts, in the Sixth, and Higgie, in the Seventh. Of the number five are Republicans and two Democrats.

In Memoriam.

On the death of Mrs. D. D. Hurlbut Nichols, which occurred Jan. 30, 1895: Died, at her home in Racine, on the 30th day of January, 1895, Mrs. D. D. Nichols, aged 87 years and 10 months, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Hurlbut, and widow of the late Rev. Cyrus Nichols.

The funeral took place Saturday afternoon, from the First Presbyterian church of which she was the last charter member living in Racine. Mrs. Nichols was born in Benson, Vt., on the 1st of April, 1807. When quite young she moved with her parents to Hoosick Falls, N. Y., where she grew to noble womanhood, and at an early age became a devout christian and worker in the cause of her Lord. Here she completed her education, and became conversant with several foreign languages painting and needlework being among her accomplishments. For several years she assisted in an academy at Brattleboro, Vt. In the Presbyterian church, Hoosick Falls, on July 25, 1830, Miss Hurlbut married Rev. Cyrus Nichols. After marriage they removed to Palmyra, Mo., in the cause of missions, where they resided several years until the slavery question was agitated, when Mr. Nichols' abolition views made it expedient for them to leave the state. Then they returned East, she with her two children remaining in Ohio, while her husband worked for an endowment fund for Marion college, which was just being started. In 1836 they came in a covered wagon to Wisconsin as missionaries. Here six more children were born to them all of whom survive.

Mrs. Nichols always sympathized and assisted her husband, as much as a woman could, in his work of spreading the gospel. She was always ready to lend a helping hand to anyone, either friend or stranger in time of sickness or need. Her many acts of kindness and wise counsel will always be remembered.

They lived in Racine, Caledonia and Waukesha at different times, establishing and organizing churches in various places. The duties of Mr. Nichols' position often called for an absence of several days. On these occasions, Mrs. Nichols was frequently left alone with her young children in a log cabin, with many Indians in the vicinity. It is often harder to watch and wait than to be in the field active. On one of these occasions, when she was alone with her children, she saw the shadow of an Indian with a gun over his shoulder, standing at the door. He seemed to be listening. Being somewhat frightened, but trusting in her beloved Master, she remained quiet fearing to startle her little flock. The Indian, apparently thinking she might be alarmed, as unprotected, did not enter, doubtless remembering the kindness she had formerly shown his people.

It is impossible to find words to describe the lovely character of the kind mother and friend, who has crossed the river and is united to the loved ones gone before. Through all the trials and crosses which were sent to her she kept her faith firm in "Him who doeth all things well," and used to say we should look on them as incentives to a preparation for that better life which is to come. Her motto through life was in substance, "My Lord, thy will be done." One always felt after being with her an hour or less they had received a good lesson by her loving words and example of forgiveness. As one friend said he always felt after visiting her, he went out better prepared to battle with the world. She was one that will be missed more and more as the days go by. Her remarkable unselfishness showed itself in many acts of kindness and gifts given to loved ones. Many are the letters carefully preserved that came from the pen of the dear hand. She felt she could not remain long on this earthly globe, for in a letter written several years ago to a granddaughter, comparing their two lives, in speaking of hers, she wrote, 'I am almost on the bank of Jordan and can nearly see across." Her sickness was of several weeks' duration, and she often suffered intensely but frequent were the prayers which ascended to the throne in heaven. Kind and loving hands administered to her comfort through the long and tedious nights and days. After six weeks of patient suffering she lay down her burden at the feet of Him, who in His boundless love shall conquer every grief and give us joy unspeakable. There is every reason to believe she has reached that

"Blessed home beyond this land of woe,
Where trials never come,
Nor tears of sorrow flow;
Where faith is lost in sight,
And patient hope is crowned,
And everlasting light
Its glory throws around."

The funeral of Mrs. D. D. Nichols was largely attended, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2. The services were held at the First Presbyterian church with a very impressive service. Rev. Mr. Nickerson preached the funeral sermon which was attentively listened to by those present. He was assisted by Rev. Charles Percival. It was a touching scene to watch the old friends and neighbors take a last farewell. Although requested by the deceased to have no flowers there were several beautiful floral tributes from dear friends. The loving children who were present were Miss Agnes Nichols, Mrs. Mary Frost, Mrs. Persis Parker, Mrs. Henry A. Warner, S. H. Nichols, George Nichols, S. J. Nichols. The sons and grandsons who bore the body to the last resting place were George Nichols, Samuel Nichols, George C., Esek and Sam Nichols, Jr., and Fred Warner.

OBITUARY.

Pike.

Miss Clara Alida Pike, only child of Mr. and Mrs Charles Pike, died at 6:30 o'clock, Saturday evening, at her home No. 408 Main street, of pneumonia, aged 29 years. Her sickness was of short duration and the community was shocked by the announcement of her death. Deceased was born at Oshkosh, Wis., May 4th, 1866. She graduated from the public schools and also from the state Normal school with highest honors. Until eight years ago she resided at Oshkosh when with her parents she came to Racine At Oshkosh she was one of the most estimable and popular young ladies and the same in Racine. She possessed all of the attributes of a noble woman, was kind hearted, and of the most lovable disposition and character. To know her was to love and respect her and sorrow prevades every household where she was a visitor and was known. She was a devoted and loving daughter and seldom has such devotion prevailed between father, mother and daughter. The blow to Mr. and Mrs. Pike is indeed sad and the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to them. Deceased was an active member of the St. Lukes Episcopal church and a true christian woman.

Brief funeral services were held at 11:30 o'clock this morning, Rev. Arthur Piper officiating. The remains were taken to Oshkosh for interment.

The pall bearers were: H. J. Smith, Louis Johnson, Thomas Hinchcliffe, George Ede, Austin Hall and W. A. Hughes.

Those who accompanied the remains were father and mother, Miss Mary Hicks sister of Mrs. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hughes and H. J. Smith.

TRAVELERS ARE JUBILANT.

They Try Their Hand at National Legislation and Come Out With Flying Colors.

The National Traveling Men's Protective association have been actively engaged before the nation's law makers at Washington in furthering a bill to amend section 2 of the Interstate commerce act. It provides that nothing in that act shall prevent the issuance of joint interchangeable five thousand mile tickets with special privileges as to the amount of free baggage that may be carried under mileage tickets of one thousand or more miles. The bill passed both branches of congress without hardly any opposition and has received the signature of the president thereby becoming a law. Secretary H. L. Knight of Post A this city received a telegram from National President John A. Lee dated Philadelphia, February 10, which was the first intimation that the bill had been signed. It was in these words: "Just energy at last triumphs, president has signed our bill." To say that the members of Post A are jubilant would not half express it. They are tickled to death as the association is entitled to the full credit of obtaining the legislation. It is said that the measure will save millions of dollars per annum to merchants and manufacturers. Work will be immediately begun by the railroad committeemen of the various posts and divisions throughout the country to secure the advantages allowed.

Pretty checked velvets now rival the shepherd's check silk used for fancy waists and dress trimmings.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Government Bonds.

U S 5s, reg	114¾
U S 5s, coup	114¾
U S 4s, reg	110
U S 4s, coup	110¼
U S 2s, reg	95

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, February 13, 1895.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$3.80
" Best Spring	3.40
" Rye	2.80
Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 60
Wheat No. 2	56
Wheat No. 3	5[illegible]
Oats	29@ 30
Corn	4[illegible]@ 4[illegible]
Barley	50@ 54
Rye	50@ 51
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$17.00
Bran, per ton	15.00
Corn meal	18.00
Oats and corn ground	19.00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 22@$ 24
Eggs	24@ 25
Cheese	9@ 10
Hay	8 00@10 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 50@$ 75
Potatoes	55@ 60
Beans	1 50@ 1 65
Onions	40@ 50
Meats—	
Beef on hoof	$2 50@$3 30
Hogs on foot	3 80@ 4 10
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 9
Chickens	7
Seeds—	
Flax	$1 42
Clover	8 50@ 9 00
Timothy	5 82@ 5 92
Wool—	
Wool	$ 13@$ 15
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	3½c
Green, No. 2, " "	2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "	4c
Cured, No. 2, " "	3c
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7c
Green, No. 2, " "	5c
Kips—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5c
Green, No. 2, " "	4c

Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20
Onions, per pk	30
Cabbage, each	5@ 8
Radish, per doz	25
Bananas, per doz	12@ 20
Oranges, per doz	35@ 40
Lemons, per doz	25@ 30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, February 13 1895.

Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 62
No. 2	57
No. 3	55
Oats	31
Corn	43
Barley	54
Rye	52
Meats—	
Live hogs	3 90@$ 4 00
Live beef	2 50@ 3 40
Vegetables—	
Beans	1 60@ 1 65
Potatoes	50@ 60
Produce—	
Butter	24@ 25
Eggs	25@ 27
Cheese	10
Tallow—	
No. 1	5¼
No. 2	4

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Wheat easy; Feb. 50⅝; May 53⅝.

Corn lower; Feb. 42⅝; May 44⅞.

Oats lower; Feb. 27⅛; May 28⅝.

Pork higher; Feb. 9.90; May 10.15.

Lard lower; Feb. 3.47½; May 6.61½.

Ribs higher; Feb. 5.07½; May 5.27½.

Rye 51½.

Barley 56.

Flax 1.41½. Timothy 6.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Hogs receipts, 65,000; 25@30 lower.

Light 3.65@4.00.

Mixed 3.70@4.10.

Heavy 3.75@4.20.

Cattle receipts; 15,000; 10 lower.

Steers, 3.75@5.40.

Cows, 2.25@3.25.

Sheep receipts 17,000; 10 lower.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Feb. 11.—Wheat steady; 2 spring 53⅛; May 53⅞.

Corn lower; No. 3, 43.

Oats lower; No. 2 white 31.

Barley 54.

Rye 52½.

New York Markets.

New York, Feb. 11.—Wheat; May 58⅝.

Corn; May 48⅛.

Oats; May 33.

Butter western 10@26.

Eggs western 31@32.

New York Stocks.

New York, Feb. 11.—Close—Money 1½; Fours coupon, 1.10½. Pacific sixes, 100.

Chicago & Alton	145	Rock Island	61¾
Burlington	70¼	C M & St P	54¼
Ft. Wayne	156½	C M & St P pfd	117
Illinois Central	85¼	St P M & O	30¾
Lake Shore	137	St P M & O pfd	108
Northern Pacific	3	Great Northern	
Northern Pacific pfd	15½	Great Northern pfd	100
Northwestern	92⅝	Union Pacific	9⅛
Northwestern pfd	139	Fargo Express	103
New York Central	99	Western Union	87¼

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Wheat higher; cash 51¼; May 53⅝.

Corn lower, cash 40; May 41⅞.

Oats cash 30¼; May 27½.

Pork better; 10.00.

Lard nominal.

Minneapolis Markets.

Minneapolis, Feb. 11.—Wheat Feb. 55¾; May 56.

Peoria Markets.

Peoria, Feb. 11.—Corn lower; No. 2, 40¾.

Oats firm; No. 2, white 30½@31.

Rye 54@55.

The cost of supplying water to the house of commons is over $10,000 a year.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Thousands of both men and women whose daily life is making severe drafts on their vitality, require something that will bring new material to the worn out nerve centers. This is just what Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine does.

"I had been suffering for years from headaches, neuralgia, sleeplessness, and general nervous prostration, unfitting me for social, household and business duties, and, periodically, was *Completely prostrated with pain.* I tried several physicians and a great many remedies, but received no benefits until I *Used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine,* when I found almost immediate relief, and have become quite my former self and am *Again able to attend to my business,* which is that of a brush manufacturer. I have recommended the Nervine to others who have used it with the same good results"

Milwaukee, Wis. MRS. ANNA PEUSER.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

WILLIAM. D. THOMPSON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Northwest corner Main and Fourth Streets,
RACINE, WISCONSIN

—THE—

Journal

JOB ROOMS

—AND—

-BOOK BINDERY-

Are supplied throughout with every facility for executing all varieties of job printing and the manufacture of Blank Books and book binding.

Manufacturers' Printing

A specialty. Facilities for printing in different languages. Electrotypers' agents. BOOK WORK we pay especial attention and care taken to insure correctness.

PRICE LISTS,	CATALOGUES,
FOLDERS,	RULED BLANKS
SHIPPING R'CTS,	STATEMENTS,

And all forms of Commercial Printing, as

CARDS,	BILL HEADS,
LABELS,	ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,	NOTE HEADS,
BRIEF WORK,	DODGERS,

printed expeditiously and at very reasonable prices. Printing for societies ball and party printing, and in fact any and all kinds and for all purposes. Our supply of material is such that the JOURNAL is enabled to meet all demands upon it for quick work.

LEGAL PRINTING we have special facilities for. Briefs, Cases, etc., completed on short notice.

Get the Best.

It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1894.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1.40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass., published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

MORE PAY FOR JUDGES

Senator Brown Wants Their Salaries Raised All Around.

A Bill to Regulate Freight Charges by Railways Introduced by Senator Bashford.

In the Assembly a Bill is Introduced to Regulate the Sale of Imitation Butter—Jeske Wants an Intermediate State Prison.

Milwaukee, Feb. 6.—A special to the Wisconsin from Madison says: A bill was introduced by Senator Brown providing for an increase in the salary of supreme court justices from $5,000 to $7,500 annually and circuit judges from from $3,000 to $5,000.

Bashford sent in a bill which limits the charges of railway companies for carrying passengers and freight in Wisconsin. It provides for filing with the railway commission by all companies schedules of charges for freight between all points in the state and makes such schedules the maximum rates for such compensation.

In the assembly, Bradbury introduced a bill to regulate the manufacture of imitation butter and cheese. It provides for a tax of 5 cents a pound on all imitation articles, whether made in Wisconsin or shipped into the state. A fine of $200 to $1,000 is imposed for violation. The food and dairy commissioner is authorized to appoint deputies to carry out the provisions of the act who are to receive 25 per cent. of the tax for their compensation, the commissioner to have a lawyer at his command to prosecute violations. The lawyer is to receive $500 per year and $15 per day while at work.

Jeske introduced a bill to establish an intermediate reformatory. It is to be built by the board of control on some favorable site on a river which will furnish water power. An appropriation of $200,000 is made for the establishment of the prison site for it is to contain 200 acres and a building to be a model prison.

ABOUT RACINE FACTORIES.

The Compendium of the Eleventh Census of the United States Gives Some Valuable Statistics.

The Journal is in receipt of the compendium of the eleventh census of the United States. It contains many interesting and valuable statistics relating to cities of the United States. Among those noticed in the voluminous book is Racine.

The number of manufacturing establishments reporting in Racine is 190. Value of hired property, $287,206. Direct investment, $11,533,207. Miscellaneous expenses, $662,448.

Under the head of average number of employes and total wages the following is given. Aggregate number 4,672. Total wages, $2,418,498.

Officers, firm members and clerks, 412; wages, $408,620.

Operatives, skilled and unskilled. Number, 3,386; wages, $1,634,803.

Pieceworkers, number, 1,074; wages, $375,066.

Cost of materials used, $4,340,308.

Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, $8,462,359.

In the report statistics are only given of cities with a population of over 20,000.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure, in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for a list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

GOOD FOR THE CITY.

Action Taken by the Business Men's Association.

Toward Establishing a Public Library in Racine.

Chance For New Manufacturing Plants—Move For the G. A. R. State Encampment—Other Good Work Accomplished Last Evening.

Daily of Wednesday.

Pursuant to call a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Racine Business Men's association was held at their rooms in the postoffice block last evening. In the neighborhood of fifty members assembled and discussed several matters of vital importance to the business interests of the city.

President Thomas M. Kearney called the session to order shortly after 8 o'clock and the regular routine business was transacted.

The president stated that a number of communications had been received by Secretary R. L. Upchurch in regard to parties who desired to establish industries in Racine.

Want to Kill a Law.

A communication from the Trade league of Philadelphia, was read. It was in effect to prevent the passage of the bankruptcy bill, known as the Bailey bill, now before the house of representatives. Objections to the bill were given and the aid of the association was asked to defeat it. The communication was referred to the committees on railroads and transportation.

Factory Propositions.

Letters were read from a large manufacturing establishment located in a prominent Indiana city. They manufacture hosiery and employ between 500 and 600 girls. The reason for desiring to change location is the fact that help is hard to secure; they are anxious to get in a town where there is a plentiful supply of water and where the business can be extended. If the institution should be secured here, the company says 600 will be employed. The letters were referred to the public improvement committee and inquiry will be made as to the standing of the company and upon what terms they will come.

Another communication was read from Charles H. Clark of Chicago. He wanted to know what inducements would be offered in the way of land and buildings to a company manufacturing staple articles in the cotton line. The company has plenty of capital to conduct the business, but what they want as an inducement to locate here is three acres of land and a factory building to cost at least $5,000. Referred to the public improvement committee.

The Public Library Project.

The committee on public library and literature, through the chairman, Prof. A. J. Volland, submitted the following report:

Racine, Wis., Feb. 5, 1895.

To the Racine Business Men's Association:

Your committee to which was referred the matter of establishing a public library, would respectfully report that after several meetings and much deliberation, it seems best to your committee that this association memorialize the common council for the purpose of having that honorable body submit to the people at the next election a proposition to set aside 1-10 of the license fund for the purpose of a public library. This proposition is in accordance with section 931 of the revised statutes. Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Volland,
Peter B. Nelson,
C. H. Miner,
B. B. Northrop,
O. C. Seelye.

Considerable discussion ensued and it was shown that by this action $2,500 would be realized as a starter. It was said that an effort had been made to raise a fund by popular subscription but it did not meet with favor. The fact that Ald. Roberts had introduced a resolution in the direction of purchasing a site for a public library building was spoken of, and Prof. Volland said that such action had been very gratifying to the committee, at least to him, when he read of it in the Journal. The report was unanimously adopted.

The G. A. R. State Encampment.

President Kearney stated that members of Governor Harvey Post, No. 17, G. A. R., were present and desired to be heard in regard to securing the state encampment of the G. A. R. for Racine in 1896 and what encouragement could be offered.

Past Commander William Browne was called upon for remarks. He said that he felt a little out of place in appearing before the meeting. Racine, he said, was the second city in the state. For nearly thirty years state encampments of the G. A. R. had been held. The post never felt like inviting the encampment here because there had been no accommodations. The hotel was now finished and the post felt as if it would like to invite them. There were 300 members in the post, all hard working men and not very flush. They felt as though they would like to bring the matter before the association and see what financial help could be offered. There would be about 800 visitors here. In reference to a meeting place he thought Casino hall might be obtained. It was customary to tender a banquet and that entailed expense and he appeared before the meeting to see if the association would help them. Racine had been spoken of numerous times and he believed that the encampment could be secured as Milwaukee would help them. The banquet should be no high toned affair, but very plain.

Past Commander H. J. Smith said that there was a strife between many cities in the state to get the encampment. It had been held in various cities and in 1896 it ought to come to either Milwaukee or Racine. A number of members of the post had been quietly at work to get it here. They wanted to go fortified to secure it.

C. H. Miner, G. N. Fratt, W. H. Palmer and Justice Wentworth all favored making an effort to secure the encampment.

It was agreed that the plan should be to appoint a committee of three members of the association to act with Governor Harvey Post No. 17, to secure the encampment for 1896.

On motion of Postmaster Simonson the chair appointed as such committee: Andrew Simonson, L. C. Klein and John Sieb.

Miscellaneous Business.

The use of the Association rooms was granted for a meeting of the stockholders of the Building and Loan association to be held on Feb. 18.

The secretary reported the death of the following members of the association: M. B. Erskine, L. S. Blake, George A. Rickeman and L. H. Coleman.

The following committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of the members:

J. T. Wentworth, W. C. Palmer, W. J. Buckingham.

Henry J. Schroff and Martin J. Smith were admitted as members of the association.

President Kearney said that at the next meeting of the association a self-appointed committee would submit a report in favor of the city purchasing its own school books and selling said books to the scholars of the schools.

On motion of Prof. Volland the secretary and president were instructed to draw up the memorial to the city council with reference to the public library and sign the same in behalf of the members of the association.

Secretary Upchurch gave a brief statement of the financial condition of the association. He had collected $938 and paid out $936, leaving $2 on hand, but there was a large amount due and collectible. The report was considered very gratifying and was adopted.

Other minor matters came up and were disposed of and the meeting adjourned.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

Disposed of at a Regular Term Yesterday Judge Belden Presiding.

The regular February term of the county court was begun yesterday, and was attended by a large number of people from city and country. The term continues during the week. The last will and testament of the late Emily M. Baker was proved and admitted to probate, and C. J. Richards appointed executor. He being named in the will as such. The will, after making special provisions for Charles N. Carswell and Mrs. Mary C. Hulett, divides the remaining estate equally among the children of Mrs. Baker. The will of Thomas C. Williams a well known Welsh citizen, resident of Union Grove, father of Attorney W. C. Williams, of Milwaukee, was also admitted to probate. The will gives the entire estate to Mrs. Williams. Among other wills admitted to probate were those of Jens C. Neilsen and the late John F. Meinzer, of this city. Administration was granted on the estate of Mr. Meinzer in December last, to C. J. Thiesen, it being then supposed that a will which Mr. Meinzer was known to have made, had been destroyed by him, as it could not be found. Subsequently the will was found and offered for probate, and yesterday admitted to probate C. J. Thiesen was appointed executor. The will divides the estate equally among the children, after providing for Mrs. Meinzer, and deducting advances made during the lifetime of the testator. Final settlements were had in the estates of Peter Nolan of Dover, Morris L. Jones of Raymond, Richard Dobson of Rochester, John Mutter of Dover, and Rensselaer Cross of Raymond. The estate of Daniel Stritosky, late of Caledonia, was also finally settled. Mr. Stritesky had accumulated a large estate, which by his will, he divided in equal portions between his own blood relations and those of his wife. A number of bequests are to be paid in Bohemia, and the remainder are widely scattered over the country. Frank Nechuta and John Ellas were the executors of the will. A large number of claims against estates were also heard and adjusted.

HEALTH AND POLICE REPORTS.

Health Officer and Chief of Police Smith Makes His January Reports to the Council.

At the meeting of the city council Geo. E. Smith submitted his health report for the month of January and also the police report for the same month. The health report shows that 31 people have died within the city during the month, of which 16 were males and 15 females. This is 2 less than January 1893 and 4 more than January 1894. There were 14 less cases of contagious diseases than in January 1893 and 9 less than in January 1894. Deaths under 1 year 16; under 5 years 20 and natives of Wisconsin 21. Death by wards are as follows: First ward 1; Second ward 1; Third ward 1; Fourth ward 8; Fifth ward 6; Sixth ward 9; Seventh ward 5.

The police report shows that 34 arrests were made of which 30 were on state warrants and 4 on charter warrants. Of the number 30 were males: 4 females and 24 were residents of the city. The patrol wagon had 24 calls and those arrested ranged in age from 15 to 70 years.

GEN. COXEY COMING.

He Will Lecture at Belle City Opera House on the Evening of Feb. 18.

Charles Grant Miller, manager of General J. S. Coxey lecture tour, arrived in the city this morning and made arrangements for the general to lecture here on the evening of Feb. 18, at the Belle City Opera house. It is not necessary for the Journal to tell its readers who General Coxey is. He is from Massillon, O., and the organizer of the great Coxey army that was composed of several thousand men. He marched to Washington and his attempt to present his views on the currency question were repulsed and he was arrested and lodged in prison and finally discharged. Three weeks ago General Coxey started out on a lecture tour and thus far has been very successful, having spoken in many of the larger cities and on Sunday last was at Milwaukee, in the Exposition hall. The subject of his lecture here will be "The Cause and the Cure." Those who have heard the general talk state that he advances his ideas in a clear and intelligent manner.

BAD MEN AT BURLINGTON.

Town Alive With Them—A Man Badly Frozen.

Marshal Adam Bellar arrived in the city from Burlington this morning, having in charge Theodore Haus, a tramp who attempted to whip several parties in the village. He will serve fifteen days in jail. Mr. Bellar states that there are a large number of tough customers in Burlington. They have been engaged cutting ice at the adjoining lakes and finished up the work. Now they are spending their money and making it interesting for Burlington people. Tramps are also numerous and half a dozen are cared for every night. Mr. Bellar says that last night a man was picked up on Madison street in that place terribly frozen. His name was Schmidt. Friends called at the lock up at 2 o'clock this morning and took the man home. The marshal did not know whether he would die or not.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis.

SAILING IN WINTER.

Perils of Navigation With the Mercury Below Zero.

Hardships Experienced by Capt. Larry Easson in the '50's.

Lost in a Winter Blow and Given up For Lost—Searching Party Out Seven Days—An Interesting Story Told by Captain "Jimmy" Easson.

The steamer Chicora is lost and twenty-six human beings were carried to the bottom of the lake with the wreck. At what point the staunch boat foundered will probably never be known and it is doubtful if any of the bodies of those drowned will be recovered. Such is the opinion of old navigators who have followed a seafaring life for nigh on to fifty years. It is only an illustration of the dangers incident to winter navigation.

Captain James Easson, present city marshal, was seated in the office of Sheriff Pugh yesterday afternoon and talked interestingly on winter navigation of forty odd years, and his fund of information is indeed interesting.

It had come to the ears of the reporter that Captain Larry Easson, brother of James, had

Many a Hard Experience

During the early days and especially when he sailed the sloop rigged scow Waux. The story was drawn from Captain "Jimmie," as he is familiarly known.

He said: "You see it was away back in the winter of 1850. The scow Waux had been built by Beckwith & Griswold, who ran a ship-yard where the West Shore Lumber yard now stands. At that time wood sold for $12 and $14 a cord at Chicago. Brother Larry sailed the Waux. The boat took on a load of wood and sailed for Chicago

One Cold Winters Day

The thermometer being about 10 below zero. The scow reached Chicago safely and Morgan & Butters paid $14 per cord for the wood. Supplies were purchased of Medowcrofts grocery store and the Waux cleared for Racine. But she did not come in. I became uneasy and telegraphed to Chicago only to learn that the boat sailed two days before. A terrible gale had been blowing from the west and the weather was bitter cold.

The lake was filled with ice and I was positive the

Waux Had Been Caught.

Sol Heath was mayor of the city in those days. He knew I was anxious and offered me assistance in the name of the city. I was anxious to get a vessel to go out and search. The old Union owned by Haines Denton was the only boat available. She was fitted out, filled up with supplies and other necessaries and got ready for sea. Captain Jack Brown took command. I was pretty young and Brown did not want me to go, so he sent me up town

And Then Slid Out.

He only went to the point and then turned back and gave out that it was no use that brother Larry and his crew were gone. I was not satisfied and Dave Francis took charge of the Union and with myself, John Buie, John Mathew, Theodore Lane, Hank Hopkins and Jack Robinson and others as a volunteer crew, we started, the city of Racine going security for the vessel. We sailed down to Little Point Au Sasble and then along on the

Outside of the Ice

On the east shore south to Michigan City, laying broadside in the ice at night and it was a hard trip. Not a sign of the Waux was seen and we squared away for Racine. It was understood that the light in the old light house that stood at Eighth street was to be kept burning at night for our benefit. It was the seventh day out that we arrived at 2 o'clock in the morning and hove to until daylight. Then we found that huge ice banks had formed way across the entrance to the harbor. Soon

People Commenced to Swarm

On the lake shore and they sawed and cut a channel through that mass of ice and the old Union sailed in.

Not a word had been heard of the Waux or brother Larry and two days passed and still no tidings. We had commenced to give him and the crew up for lost when one day he and Andrew Eveland and one other of the crew arrived in town and there was a

Grand Jollification.

The Waux had been caught out in the gale of eleven days previous and the ice crowding down on the craft it was run to the east shore and brought up in Saugatuck river and was laid up. The crew walked to Kalamazoo and came to Chicago on the cars.

Another time brother Larry was caught in the ice near New Buffalo in the Sarah Jane. He and the crew walked ashore and left the boat and came to Racine. A few days after they returned and attempted to get on board the vessel with a skiff. A northeast snow storm came up and they were out all night and came pretty near perishing. The next day they got on board, cleared the ice, lost an anchor and reached Chicago breakwater and tied up with a chain."

The captain related many other stories of winter navigation in the 50's when no steamboats plied, but sail vessels altogether.

SHE IS SANE.

Drs. Brodsky and Hoy Report That Minnie Allen is Sane.

Drs. F. A. Brodsky and A. H. Hoy made a thorough examination of Mrs. Minnie Allen, alias Campbell, yesterday afternoon with a view of ascertaining if she was insane. They determined as others have determined who saw and talked with the woman before them, that she was perfectly sane and if she acts a little off occasionally, it is put on for effect and sympathy. The doctors made the examination thorough. The woman admitted to them that she was in the habit of entering houses and that she was a thief. Dr. Agnes Elliott also made an examination of the woman and gave as her opinion that she was sane. Chief of Police Smith has some forty letters from various parts of the country giving a history of the woman. She has traveled under a dozen different names and it is understood always got out of scrapes by feigning insanity.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

FEDERATION ORGANIZED.

The Good Citizenship Federation Met Last Night, Organized and Elected Officers.

An adjourned meeting of the Good Citizenship federation was held last evening at the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian association, pursuant to adjournment one week ago.

The federation met for the purpose of completing organization with a fair attendance, the small number possibly being on account of the extreme cold weather.

S. C. Johnson was chosen chairman for the evening and W. W. Rowlands secretary.

Upon motion the constitution was taken up article by article and adopted with the following amendments:

Article 3.—Membership—Any voter in the city of Racine, who is in sympathy with these objects, may become a member of the federation by signing its constitution.

Article 4.—Officers—The officers of this federation shall be a president, and a vice president for each ward of the city. A secretary and a treasurer.

Article 8.—Amendments—This constitution may be amended at any regular or called meeting, by a three-fourths vote of all the members present, provided that a notice of the proposed change has been sent to each member at least one week previous to meeting.

The federation then having heard and received the report on nomination of officers, proceeded to the election of the same. The officers are as follows:

President—W. A. Walker.
Vice Presidents—
First Ward—Capt. Wm. Steed.
Second Ward—S. C. Johnson.
Third Ward—S. L. Jackson.
Fourth Ward—Thomas Buckley.
Fifth Ward—Charles Wilhelm.
Sixth Ward—James Subistin.
Seventh Ward—
Secretary—W. W. Rowlands.
Treasurer—George D. Fellows.
Chairman of Committee on Public Education—H. J. Budd.
Chairman of the Committee on Enforcement of Law—Lucas Lathrop.
Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Agitation—

Thereupon the committee on organization was discharged and the federation adjourned subject to the call of the executive committee.

WILL MEET IN RACINE.

Annual Meeting of Foresters to be Held in This City.

Racine is becoming noted as a city for the holding of large conventions and other meetings of importance. This can be attributed to the fact that we have one of the most pleasant towns in the state and the hospitality of its people is second to none. The annual meeting of the high court, Independent Order of Foresters convened at La Crosse this week. The delegates from this city were Chris Christianson, W. LeGrant and Chas. Hanson. When they left they promised to secure the next meeting for Racine and succeeded. It was unanimously voted to hold their next annual session of the High Court here. It will bring a goodly number of strangers to our midst and the local courts will see to it that they are well taken care of. At the La Crosse meeting the by-laws were changed to provide for biennial instead of annual sessions. Officers were elected as follows:

High chief ranger, Col. B. F. Parker, Milwaukee; vice ranger, J. J. Morton, La Crosse; secretary, J. C. Proctor, Madison; treasurer, C. E. Jeyett, Madison; physician, Dr. C. H. Hall, Madison; councilor, J. C. Slater, Kenosha; auditor, C. H. Knight, Eau Claire; chaplain, N. H. Dodge, Madison. The usual officers were appointed. S. H. Russell, of La Crosse, was chosen representative to the High court which meets in England in September. Dr. Oronhyatekha, supreme chief ranger, was present.

THE BISHOP CASE.

Comes Up Before Judge Van Wyck of Kenosha.

Judge Van Wyck, of Kenosha, had an interesting case before him in the settlement of the Edward Birch estate.

A very fine point was raised in the matter and occurs as follows: Fred Higgins married Hattie Belle Birch, a daughter of Edward Birch, some years ago. They legally adopted a child. Mrs. Higgins died a few years later. The adopted child now comes in and claims an interest in the estate of Edward Birch by right of representation as the heir of Edward Birch. Two Racine lawyers argued the case. C. C. Gittings appeared for the claimant; Wallace Ingalls appeared for the natural heirs of the deceased and G. R. McDowell appeared for the administrator.

It will be remembered that Edward Birch was killed on upper Washington avenue in this city. He was returning from a funeral when his horse ran away and threw him out directly in front of an electric car. The administrator of the estate, Isaac Bishop, brought suit against the Belle City Street Railway company for $5,000. It was tried at the last term of Circuit court and the jury brought in a verdict for $500. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme court.

LIMIT TO PAYING TAXES.

The Time Expires on Feb. 23 and no Additional Time Can be Allowed.

It has been stated in these columns that the time for paying taxes without the additional 5 per cent. penalty expires upon the 23d day of February. Many property owners are holding off believing that there will be another extension until sometime in March. It is a mistake as no further extension can be given. The law distinctly says that there can only be an extension of forty-five days from Jan. 10. That forty-five days expires upon the 23d. A small margin over half the taxes have been paid. If the majority of the payments are not paid until within a few days of the expiration it will be impossible for the treasurer to handle and serve all. There will surely be some taxed the 5 per cent. and then will come a howl. All who can should pay at once and avoid trouble and the penalty.

STATE STREET BOOMING.

Holm Bros. Buy Lots and Will Erect New Stores.

State street is rapidly becoming one of the leading business thoroughfares of Racine. During the past few years a large number of handsome stores and other buildings have been erected. Among them is the Mohr hotel. Today Holm Bros., the well known contractors, purchased two lots on that street between Marquette and La Salle streets of F. W. Klein and will build two brick stores as soon as possible. The price paid for the lots is said to have been between $5,000 and $6,000. The stores will have all of the modern improvements and be a great credit to the street.

MAJ. A. FRANK HUTCHINS

The Great Band Leader Tell His Wife's Wonderful Cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy. Mrs. Hutchins Adds Her Own Forceful Words About This Grand Medicine.

BAND MASTER, MAJOR A. FRANK HUTCHINS.

As Sousa naturally fills the place of Gilmore, so the mantle of the great cornetist, Arbuckle, fell upon his pupil, Major A. Frank Hutchins, the leader and director of the American Screw Co's. band and orchestra of Providence, R. I. Mr. Arbuckle said: "I know of no man who can produce a better tone and effect on the cornet than Hutchins." In both orchestra and band, Mr. Hutchins is distinctly a leader, and next to Sousa, undoubtedly occupies today the most prominent position in this country. As a musician and teacher he stands unrivalled.

In a recent interview at his home, 184 Charles street, Providence, R. I., Mr. Hutchins said:

"It is generally known that when my wife came here she was very poorly off with nervous prostration. Today she is the picture of health, and I must say we owe it to that splendid medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"I know of several others who have been cured within a short time by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and the quicker people affected with any nervous difficulty commence to take this great medicine, the quicker will they be cured.

"But let my wife tell her experience, which everyone, who knows her, knows is true in every particular." Mrs. Hutchins said: "I consider it my duty to state that I was permanently cured of nervous prostration by using three bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I doctored for two years or more with several eminent physicians without receiving any permanent benefit.

"My husband insisted that I should stop employing a physician at once, and commence taking the Nervura.

"It improved my health at once. It quieted my nerves; I slept well; began to have an appetite; gradually grew stronger, and after using three bottles declared myself perfectly well.

"I give my consent to publish this, and I trust it may be the means of inducing others to try this most valuable and reliable remedy."

Prominent and well-know people everywhere use and recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Physicians prescribe it, and advise the sick to use it, for it is sure to give health and strength to those who are weak, nervous and debilitated. It cures headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, insomnia, nervous debility, dyspepsia, constipation, female complaints and liver and kidney diseases. It builds up the blood, invigorates the tired brain, strengthens the weak and shattered nerves. In fact, it makes those who use it well and strong.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

MRS. A. FRANK HUTCHINS.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Demented Person Jumps From a Window Into the Open Air.

Before Being Discovered He is Badly Frozen and Dies the Next Day.

He Was a Resident of the West End of the County—Two Other Narrow Escapes.

Daily of Wednesday.

This morning a Journal representative was informed that a man had frozen to death in the western part of the county. The physician who was called to the place was seen. He admitted that it was a fact and happened several days ago. The unfortunate man was insane. He had been locked in a room as was customary at night but jumped from a window and before being discovered was terribly frozen and died a day or two after. The family asked the physician not to make the case public and he therefore refused to give the name. The man was buried a few days ago and the cause given on the burial certificate was exposure.

Froze Feet, Hands and Ears.

Dr. F. R. Garlock was called to No. 1031 Washington avenue this morning to see a man named Connelley, who was stopping with his brother. The doctor found the man badly frozen, the result of being exposed to the terrible weather of last night. Both feet are frozen, also the ears and tips of his fingers. How the man happened to be out long enough to get frozen is not known. The family said that he was found and brought home about 7:30 p. m.

Discovered in Time.

Hans Johnson and Peter Brown, two boys 13 and 15 years of age, while on their way home about 10 o'clock last night, discovered a dark object lying in the snow on the Milwaukee road. They thought at first it was a piece of wood, but upon making a closer examination discovered that it was a man and apparently drunk at that. To all appearances he had been out some time and pretty badly chilled. The lads were unable to arouse the inebriate and went to a house near by for help. With much difficulty the man was carried into the house where help had been secured. Stimulants were administered and the fellow was aroused and when he looked about was astonished. He imagined that he was in Kenosha and it was hard to convince him that he was in Racine and narrowly escaped freezing to death on the road. Without a word he paid each of the boys who had found him 50 cents and departed, refusing to give his name or place of residence. One of his ears was frozen and he complained of his feet, but it is not thought they were frozen.

NEW COMPANY.

Robinson Drug Company File Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation for the Robinson Drug company were filed at the register of deeds office this morning. The incorporators are Richard T. Robinson, M. D. Morris, T. Wm. Thiesen and Gustave V. Kradwell. The capital stock is $30,000. The objects of the company are to maintain drug stores and carry on other business incident thereto.

IN THE LEAD.

Wonderful Cures Made all Over the Country.

Every Form of Piles Yields to It.

Reports in Ten Cases.

In spite of the fact that the Pyramid Pile Cure is so well known as a certain cure for every form of piles, there are still many people who think a surgical operation the only sure cure.

Hundreds of thorough trials in the hands of physicians and patients have driven beyond doubt, however, that surgical operations for piles are unnecessary, cruel, many times dangerous to life, and a relic of barbarism. The Pyramid Pile Cure will cure any form of piles effectually and without a particle of pain or inconvenience, at slight expense and no danger whatever, as it is perfectly harmless. The way it effects patients who use it may be inferred from the following from Mr. E. Crook, of Waterloo, Iowa: Gentlemen—I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and it is out of sight, the best thing I ever tried. I think it has entirely cured me, I have told Mr. Knapp, our druggist here, about it and he has ordered some. This remedy is a great thing for piles.

From Mrs. C. G. Spillman, Huntsville, Ala: Not long since you sent my husband some of your Pyramid Pile Cure and it did him so much good that I want to write to you and tell you about it, as he suffered very much and nothing seemed to reach his case until he tried the Pyramid.

From J. D. Roberts, Mt. Moriah, Mo: I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and results have been entirely satisfactory. There can be no question but that it is a certain and lasting cure for piles, at least it has so proven in my case.

Miss Easter Nunley, of Tracy City, Tenn., writes: The Pyramid Pile Cure has done my sister more good than anything she has ever taken. I have nothing but words of warm commendation for it.

The Pyramid Pile Cure has become recognized as the only standard pile cure strictly on its merits and what it has repeatedly done in obstinate cases both in private practice of reputable physicians and individual cases.

It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all classes of people, and druggists everywhere state that it gives universal satisfaction, which can hardly be otherwise when it is remembered that it is composed of the best remedies known to the medical profession, in treatment of rectal diseases.

A pamphlet describing the cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing the Pyramid Pile Co., Albion, Mich.

ALL OVER THE GLOBE

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are known. They are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than the old-fashioned cathartic pills, calomel or other preparations, and are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them.

They cure biliousness, sick headache, costiveness, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

DR. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I suffered untold misery with bleeding piles. I could get no relief night or day, until I commenced using your "Pleasant Pellets," and now for two years or more, I have not been troubled with the piles; if my bowels get in a constipated condition, I take a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and the trouble is all dispelled by next day.

Mary Barnhart

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

Non-pull-out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Olson
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Stripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—Wilhelm C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Kosak, Racine.
Treasurer—Q. P. Spade, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Scheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kansland.
Treasurer—Casper Kell, Kansland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James English, North Cape.
Treasurer—Sven S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Chris. Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Bakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Prasch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON
Clerk—C. H. Reuschlein.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Reuschlein.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Trent.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Callender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails. Sold on Trial. Whispers heard. Natural. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway New York, sole inventor. Send for book FREE.

CANFIELD'S DRESS SHIELDS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CONSUMPTIVES. Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Impotent. Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 320, Lansing, Mich.

THE PEOPLE OF THE MIST.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

[Copyright, 1893, by the Author.]

"What is that?" cried Juanna jumpy. At that moment Olfan pushed the curtains aside and entered, and his face was heavy.

"Speak, Olfan," she said.

"The people sacrifice as of old, queen," he answered. "All of us did not pass the gate. Two of your black servants were mixed up with the crowd and left, and now they offer them—them and others."

Leonard ran to the yard and counted the settlement men, who were huddled together in their fear and staring toward the temple through the bars of the gate. Two were missing.

As he returned he met Olfan coming out.

"Where is he going?" he asked of Juanna.

"To guard the gates. He says he cannot be sure of the soldiers. Is it true about the settlement men?"

"Alas, yes! Two are gone."

She hid her face in her hands and shuddered.

"Poor creatures!" she said presently in a hoarse voice. "Why did we ever bring them here? Oh, Leonard, is there no escape from this land of devils?"

"I hope so," he answered, then added: "Come, Juanna, do not give way. Things look so bad that they are sure to mend."

"There is need of it," she answered.

All that evening and night they watched, hourly expecting to be attacked and dragged forth to sacrifice, but no attack was made. Indeed on the morrow they learned from Olfan that the people had dispersed after sacrificing about a score of human beings, and that quiet reigned in the city.

And now began the most dreadful of their trials, and the longest, for it endured five whole weeks. As has been said, the climate of the vast upland plains, backed by snow clad mountains that are the dwelling place of the People of the Mist, is cold during the winter months to the verge of severity. But at a certain period of the year, almost invariably within a day or two of the celebration of the feast of Jal, the mist and frost vanish, and warm weather sets in with bright sunshine. Now, this is the season of the sowing of crops, and upon the climatic conditions of the few following weeks depends the yield of the harvest. Should the spring be delayed even a week or two, a short crop would certainly result, but if its arrival is postponed for a month it means something like a famine during the following winter, for, although this people dwell on high lands, they cultivate the same sorts of grain which are common in these latitudes—namely, maize and sundry varieties of Kaffir corn, having no knowledge of wheat and other hardy cereals. Therefore it is all important to them that the corn should have a fair start, for if the autumn frosts catch it before it is fit to harvest the great proportion of the crop turns black and is rendered useless.

Now, these agricultural details had no small bearing upon the fate of our adventurers. The feast of Jal was celebrated in order to secure a good seed bed and springing time for the grain. Juanna and Otter had abolished the hideous ceremonies of that feast, and the People of the Mist watched for the results with a gloomy and superstitious eye. If the season proved more than ordinarily good, all might go well, but if it chanced to be bad!

And, as was to be expected, seeing how much depended upon it, it turned out the very worst that any living man could remember in that country. Day after day the face of the sun was hidden with mists which only yielded to the bitter winds that blew from the mountains at night, so that when the spring should have been a month old the temperature was still that of midwinter and the corn would not start at all. Leonard and Juanna soon discovered what this meant for them, and never was the aspect of weather more anxiously scanned than by these two from day to day. In vain. Every morning the blanket of cold mist fell like a cloud, blotting out the background of the mountains, and every night the biting wind swept down upon them from the fields of snow, chilling them to the marrow.

And so they lived side by side, lovers at heart, and talked and acted as a brother and sister might, and through it all were happy in a way because they were together.

But Soa was not happy. She felt that her mistress no longer trusted her and was at no loss to guess the cause. Day by day she sat behind them like a mummy at a feast and watched Leonard with ever growing jealousy and hate.

Francisco for his part did not attempt to conceal his fears like the others. He was certain that they were about to perish and sought consolation in religion, which was edifying, but scarcely improved him as a companion. As for Otter, he also believed that the hour of death was nigh, but being a fatalist this did not trouble him much. On the contrary, in spite of Leonard's remonstrances he began to live hard, betaking himself freely to the beer pot. When Leonard grew angry with him, he turned somewhat sulky.

"Today I am a god, baas," he answered; "tomorrow I may be carrion. While I am a god let me drink and be merry. All my days also women have cursed me because I am ugly, but now my wife holds me great and beautiful. What is the good of thinking and looking sad? The end will come soon enough. Already Nam sharpens the knife for our hearts. Come and be merry with me, baas, if the Shepherdess will let you."

"Do you take me for a pig like yourself?" said Leonard angrily. "Well, go your own way, fool that you are, but beware of the beer and the spirits. Now you are beginning to know this language, and when you are drunk you talk, and do you think that there are no spies here? That girl Saga is greatniece to Nam, and you are besotted with her. Beware lest you bring us all to death."

"Thither we shall come anyway, so let us laugh before we cry, baas." Otter replied sullenly. "Must I then sit here and do nothing till I die?"

Leonard shrugged his shoulders and went. He could not blame the dwarf, who, after all, was a savage and looked at things as a savage would. He sometimes wished, so deep was his depression, that he also was a savage and could do likewise.

But the worst of their trials is still to be told. For the first week the settlement men staid in the palace, their fears and the rumors that had reached them of the terrible fate of their two lost companions keeping them quiet. By degrees, however, their dread wore off, and one afternoon, wearied with the sameness of their life, they yielded to the solicitations of some men who spoke to them through the bars of the great gate and went out in a body without obtaining Leonard's permission. That night they returned drunk—at least ten of them did; the other two were missing. When they were sober again, Leonard questioned them as to the whereabouts of their companions, but they could give him no satisfactory information. They had been into various houses in the city, they said, where the people had plied them with beer, and they remembered nothing more.

These two men never appeared, but the rest of them, now thoroughly frightened, obeyed Leonard's orders and staid in the palace, although the decoy men still came frequently to the gates and called them. They passed the days in wandering about and drinking to drown their fears, and the nights huddled together for protection from an unseen foe more terrible and more crafty than the leopard of their native rocks. But these precautions were all in vain. One morning, hearing a tumult among them, Leonard went to see what was the matter. Three more of the settlement men were missing. They had vanished in the night, none could say how, vanished though the doors were barred and guarded. There where they had slept lay their guns and little possessions, but the men were gone, leaving no trace. When he was consulted, Olfan looked very grave, but could throw no light upon the mystery beyond suggesting that there were many secret passages in the palace of which the openings were known only to the priests, and that possibly the men had been let down them; terrible information enough for people in their position.

CHAPTER XVII.

On that day of the vanishing of the three settlement men Nam paid his weekly visit to do honor to the gods, and Leonard, who by this time could make himself understood in the tongue of the People of the Mist, attacked him furiously as to the whereabouts of their lost servants. When he had finished, the priest answered with a cruel smile that he knew nothing of the matter. "Doubtless," he said, "the gods had information of the fate of their own servants. It was not for him to seek those whom the gods had chosen to put away."

Then, turning the subject, he went on to ask when it would please the mother to intercede with the snake that he might cause the sun to shine and the corn to grow, for the people murmured, fearing a famine in the land.

Of course Juanna was able to give no satisfactory answer to the priest's question, and after this the quarters of the settlement were changed, and for a few days the survivors slept in safety. On the third night, however, two more of them were taken in the same mysterious manner, and one of those who remained swore that, hearing something stir, he woke and saw the floor open and a vision of great arms dragging his sleeping companions into a hole in the floor, which instantly closed again. Leonard hurried to the spot and made a thorough examination of the stone blocks of the pavement, but could find no crack in them. And yet, if the man had dreamed, how was the mystery to be explained?

After this, with the exception of Otter, who, sure of the fate that awaited them, took little heed of how or when it might fall, none of the party could even sleep because of their terror of the unseen foe who struck in silence and in darkness, dragging the victim to some unknown awful end. Leonard and Francisco took it in turns to watch each other's slumbers, laying themselves to rest outside the curtain of Juanna's room. As for the survivors of the settlement men, their state can scarcely be described. They followed Leonard about, upbraiding him bitterly for leading them into this land of devils and cursing the hour when they had first seen his face. It would have been better, they said, that he should have left them to their fate in the slave camp rather than have brought them here to die thus. The Yellow Devil was at least a man, but these people were sorcerers and evil spirits.

Nor did the horror stop here, for at last the headman Peter, a man whom they all liked and respected, went mad with fear and ran to and fro in the palace yard while the guards and women watched him with curious eyes as he shrieked out curses upon Juanna and Leonard. This shocking scene went on for some hours, for his companions would not interfere with him, vowing that he was possessed by a spirit, till at length he put a period to it by suddenly committing suicide.

In vain did Leonard caution the survivors to keep their heads and watch at nights. They flew to the beer, which was supplied to them in plenty, and drank till they were insensible. And still one by one they vanished mysteriously till at length all were gone.

Never might Leonard forget his feelings when one day at dawn, in the fifth week of their incarceration, he hurried, as usual, to the spot where the last two of the unfortunate men were accustomed to sleep and found them not. There were their blankets, there was the place where they had been, and on it, laid carefully in the form of a St. Andrew's cross by some unknown hand, were two huge sacrificial knives such as the priests wore at their girdles.

Sick and faint with fear, he staggered back to the throneroom.

"Oh, what is it now?" said Juanna, who, early as it was, had already risen, looking at him with terrified eyes and trembling lips.

"Only this," he answered hoarsely, "the last two have gone, and here is what was left in the place of them." And he cast down the knives onto the pavement.

Then at last Juanna gave way. "Oh, Leonard, Leonard," she said, weeping bitterly, "they were my father's servants whom I have known since I was a child, and I have brought them to this cruel end. Cannot you think of any way of getting out of this place? If not, I shall die of fear. I can sleep no more. I feel that I am watched at nights, though I cannot tell by whom. Last night I thought that I heard some one moving near the curtain where you and Francisco lie, though Soa declares that it was all fancy."

"It is impossible," said Leonard. "Francisco was watching. Ah, here he comes!"

As he spoke Francisco entered the room with consternation written on his face.

"Outram," he gasped, "some one must have been in the throne chamber where we slept last night. All the rifles have gone—ours and those of the settlement men also."

"Great heavens!" said Leonard. "But you were watching."

"I suppose that I must have dozed for a few moments," answered the priest. "It is awful, awful, they are gone, and we are weaponless."

"Oh, can we not escape?" moaned Juanna.

"There is no hope of it," answered Leonard gloomily. "We have no friends here, except Olfan, and he has little real power, for the priests have tampered with the captains and the soldiers, who fear them. How can we get out of this city? And, if we got out, what would become of us, unarmed and alone? All that we can do is to keep heart and hope for the best. Certainly they are right who declare that no good comes of seeking after treasure, though I believe that we shall live to win it yet," he added.

"What, deliverer," said a satirical voice behind him, "do you still desire the red stones, you whose heart's blood shall soon redden a certain stone yonder? Truly the greed of the white man is great!"

Leonard looked around. It was Soa who spoke, Soa who had been listening to their talk, and she was glaring at him with an expression of intense hate in her sullen eyes. A thought came into his mind. Was it not possible that this woman had something to do with their misfortunes? How came it about that the others were taken while she was left?

"Who gave you leave, Soa," he said, looking her fixedly in the face, "to hearken to our words and thrust yourself into our talk?"

"You have been glad enough of my counsels hitherto, white man," she answered furiously. "Who told you the tale of this people, and who led you to their land? Was it I—or another?"

"You, I regret to say," said Leonard coolly.

"Yes, white man, I led you here that you might steal the treasure of my people like a thief. I did it because the Shepherdess, my mistress, forced me to the deed, and in those days her will was my law. For her and you I came here to my death, and what has been my reward? I am put away from her; she has no kind word for me now you are about her always; you hold her counsel, but to me her mind is as a shut door that I can no longer open. Aye, you have poisoned her heart against me, you and that black swine whom they call a god. And because she has learned to love you, white thief, wanderer without a kraal, as you are, at your bidding she has also learned to hate me. Beware, white man, I am of this people, and you know their temper. It is not gentle. When they hate, they find a means to be revenged." And she ceased, gasping with rage. Indeed at that moment Soa would have made no bad model for a statue of one of the furies of Greek mythology.

Then Juanna attempted to interfere, but Leonard waved her back.

"So," he said, "as I thought, you are at the bottom of all this business. Perhaps you will not mind telling us what has become of your friends, the settlement men, or, if you feel a delicacy on that point, how it is that you have escaped while they have vanished?"

"I know nothing of the settlement men," answered the fury, "except that they have been taken and sacrificed as was their need, and as yet I have lifted no hand and said no word against you, though a breath from one word have swept you all to doom. Hitherto I have been spared for the same reason that you and bald pate yonder have been spared—because we are the bodyservants of the false gods and are reserved to perish with them when the lie is discovered, or perhaps to live awhile, set in cages in the market place, to be mocked by the passersby and to serve as a warning to any whose monkey hearts should dare to plot sacrilege against the divinity of Aca and of Jal. Now, Shepherdess, take your choice. As you know well, I have loved you from a babe, and I love you yet, although you have scorned me for this man's sake. Take your choice, I say. Cling to me and trust me, giving your lover to the priests, and I will save you. Cling to him, and I will bring shame and death upon you all, for my love shall turn to hate."

At this juncture Leonard quietly drew his revolver, though at the time nobody noticed it except Francisco. Indeed by now Juanna was almost in as great a rage as Soa herself.

"How dare you speak to me thus," she said, stamping her foot, "you whom I have thought good and have trusted from a child? What do you say? That I must give him who saved me from death over to death, in order that I may buy back your love and protect myself? You evil woman, I tell you that first I will die as I would have died yonder in the slave camp," and she ceased, for her anger was too great to allow her to say more.

Leonard could bear it no longer. Indeed it is to be feared that some amount of personal feeling was mixed up with the determination that he had come to in the interests of their common safety. With an exclamation he lifted the pistol and covered Soa. Both Francisco and Juanna saw the act and sprang to him, the latter exclaiming, "Oh, what are you going to do?"

"I propose to kill this woman before she kills us, that is all," he answered coldly.

"No, no!" cried Juanna. "She has been faithful to me for many years. I cannot see her shot."

"Let the butcher do his work," mocked Soa. "It shall avail him little. Doubtless he is angry because I have spoken the truth about him," and she folded her arms upon her breast, awaiting the bullet.

"What is to be done?" said Leonard desperately. "If I do not shoot her, she will certainly betray us."

"Then let her betray," said Francisco. "It is written that you shall do no murder."

"If you fear to shoot a woman, send for your black dog, white man," mocked Soa. "He would have killed my father, and doubtless this task also will be to his liking."

"I can't do it. Get a rope and tie her up, Francisco," said Leonard. "We must watch her night and day. It will be a pleasant addition to our occupations. After all, it is only one more risk, which is no great matter among so many. I fancy the game is about played out anyhow."

Francisco went for the rope and presently returned, accompanied by Otter. A month of furious dissipation had left its mark even on the dwarf's iron frame. His bright eyes were bloodshot and unsteady, his hand shook, and he did not walk altogether straight.

"You have been drinking again, you sot," said Leonard, turning on him savagely. "Get back to your drink. We are in sorrow here and want no drunkards in our company. Now, then, Francisco, give me that rope."

"Yes, baas, I have been drinking," answered the dwarf humbly. "It is well to drink before one dies, since we may not drink afterward, and I think that the hour of death is at hand. O Shepherdess of the heavens, they said down yonder at the settlement that you were a great rainmaker. Now, if you can make the rain to fall, can you not make the sun to shine? Wind and water are all very well, but we have too much of them here."

"Hearken," said Leonard. "While you reveled, sot, the last of Mavoom's men vanished, and these are left in their place." And he pointed to the knives.

"Is it so, baas?" answered Otter, with a hiccough. "Well, they were a poor lot, and we shall not miss them. And yet I would I were a man again and had my hands on the throat of that wizard Nam. Wow! but I would squeeze it."

"It is your throat that will be squeezed soon, you fool," said Leonard. "Look here, god or no god, get you sober, or I will beat you."

"I am sober, baas. I am indeed. Last night I was drunk; today nothing is left but a pain here." And he tapped his great head. "And why are you tying up that old cow Soa, baas?"

"Because she threatens to use her horns, Otter. She says that she will betray us all."

"Indeed, baas! Well, it is in my mind that she has betrayed us already. Why do you not kill her and have done with it?"

"Because the Shepherdess here will have none of it," answered Leonard; "also I do not like the task."

"I will kill her if you wish, baas," said Otter, with another hiccough. "She is wicked. Let her die."

"I have told you that the Shepherdess will have none of it. Listen. We must watch this woman. We will guard her today, and you must watch tonight. It will keep you from your drink."

"Yes, baas, I will watch, though it would be better to kill her and have done, for thus we should be spared trouble."

Then they bound Soa securely and set her in a corner of the throne chamber, and all that day Leonard and Francisco mounted guard over her by turns. She made no resistance and said nothing. Indeed it seemed as if certain lassitude had followed her outbreak of rage, for she leaned her head back and slept or made pretense to sleep.

The day passed uneventfully. Olfan visited them, as usual, and told them that the excitement grew in the city. Indeed the unprecedented prolongation of the cold weather was driving the people into a state of superstitious fury that must soon express itself in violence of one form or another, and the priests were doing everything in their power to foment the trouble. No immediate danger was to be apprehended, however.

After sundown Leonard and Francisco went out into the courtyard to inspect the weather, according to their custom. There was no sign of a change. The wind blew as bitterly as ever from the mountains, the sky was ashen, and the stars seemed far off and cold.

"Will it never change?" said Leonard, with a sigh, and re-entered the palace, followed by Francisco.

Then, having solemnly cautioned Otter to keep a strict guard over Soa, they wrapped themselves up in their blankets in order to get some rest, which both of them needed sadly. Juanna had already retired, laying herself down to sleep immediately on the other side of the curtain, for she feared to be alone. Indeed they could see the tips of her fingers appearing beneath the bottom of the curtain.

Very soon they were asleep, for even terror must yield at last to the necessities of rest, and a dense silence reigned over the palace, broken only by the tramp of the sentries without. Once Leonard opened his eyes, hearing something move, and instantly stretched out his hand to assure himself of Juanna's safety. She was there, for in her sleep her fingers closed instinctively upon his own. Then he turned round and saw what had disturbed him. In the doorway of the chamber stood the bride of the snake, Saga, a lighted torch in one hand and a gourd of beer in the other, and very picturesque that handsome young woman looked with her noble figure illumined in the glare of the torch light.

"What's the matter?" said Leonard.

"It is all right, baas," answered Otter. "The old woman here is as safe as the stone statue yonder and quite as quiet. Saga brings me some water, that is all. I bade her do so because of the fire that rages inside of me and the pain in my head. Fear not, baas. I do not drink beer when I am on guard."

"Beer or water, I wish you would keep this confounded woman out of here," answered Leonard crossly. "Come, tell her to be off."

Then he looked at his watch, the hands of which he could just distinguish by the distant glare of the torchlight, and went to sleep again. This took place at ten minutes past 11. When he awoke again, dawn was breaking and Otter was calling to him in a loud, hoarse voice.

"Baas," he said, "come here, baas!"

He jumped up and ran to him, to find the dwarf on his feet and staring vacantly at the wall, against which Soa had been sitting. She was gone, but there on the floor lay the ropes with which she had been tied.

Leonard sprang at Otter and seized him by the shoulders.

"You dog!" he cried. "You have been sleeping, and now she has escaped, and we are all dead men."

"Yes, baas, I have been sleeping. Kill me if you wish, for I deserve it. And yet, baas, never was I more wide awake in my life until I drank that water. I am not wont to sleep on guard, baas."

"Otter," said Leonard, "that wife of yours has drugged you."

"It may be so, baas. At least the woman has gone, and, say, where has she gone?"

"To Nam, her father," answered Leonard.

CHAPTER XVIII.

While Leonard and Otter spoke thus in their consternation, had they but known it, a still more interesting conversation was being carried on some 300 yards away. Its scene was a secret chamber hollowed in the thickness of the temple wall, and the dramatis personæ consisted of Nam, the high priest; Soa, Juanna's servant, and Saga, wife of the snake.

Nam was an early riser, perhaps because his conscience would not allow him to sleep or because on this occasion he had business of importance to attend to. At any rate, on the morning in question, long before the break of dawn, he was seated in his little room alone, musing, and indeed his thoughts gave him much food for reflection. As has been said, he was a very aged man, and, whatever may have been his faults, at least he was conscientiously desirous of carrying on the worship of the gods according to the strict letter of the customs which had descended to him from his forefathers and which he himself had followed all his life.

In truth, from long consideration of them, their attributes and the traditions concerning them, Nam had come to believe in the actual existence of these gods, though the belief was a qualified one and somewhat half hearted, or, to put it less strongly, he had never allowed his mind to entertain active doubt of the spiritual beings whose earthly worship was so powerful a factor in his own material rule and prosperity and in that of his class. In its issues this half faith of his had been sufficiently strong to induce him to accept Otter and Juanna when they arrived mysteriously in the land.

Were they gods or not? This was the question that exercised his mind. If there was truth in prophecies, they should be gods. But, on the other hand, there was nothing particularly divine about their persons, characters or attributes—that is to say, nothing sufficiently divine to deceive Nam himself, whatever impression might be produced upon the vulgar.

Thus reflected Nam in perplexity of soul, wishing to himself the while that he had retired into private life before he was called upon to face questions so difficult and so dangerous.

"I must wait," he muttered to himself at last. "Time will show the truth, or, if the weather does not change, the people will settle the matter for me."

As it chanced, he had not long to wait, for just then there came a knock upon his door.

"Enter," he said, arranging his goatskin robe about his broad shoulders.

A priest came in bearing a torch, for there was no window to the chamber, and after him two women.

"Who is this?" said Nam, pointing to the second of the women.

"This is she who is servant to Aca, father," answered the priest.

"How comes she here?" said Nam again. "I gave no orders that she should be taken."

"She comes of her own free will, father, having somewhat to say to you."

"Fool, how can she speak to me when she does not know our language? But of her presently. Take her aside and watch her. Now, Saga, your report. First, what of the weather?"

"It is cold and gray and pitiless, father. The mist is dense, and no sun can be seen."

"I thought it, because of the cold," and he drew his robe close round him. "A few more days of this"— and he stopped, then went on. "Tell me of Jal, your lord."

"Jal is as Jal was, merry and somewhat drunken. He speaks our language ill, yet when he was last in liquor he sang a song that told of deeds that he and he whom they name the deliverer had wrought together down in the south rescuing the goddess Aca from some who had taken her captive. At least, so I understood that song."

"Perhaps you understand it wrong," answered Nam. "Say, niece, do you still worship this god?"

"I worship the god Jal, but the man, dweller in the waters, I hate," she said fiercely.

"Why, how is this? But two days gone you told me that you loved him, and that there was no such god as this man and no such man as this god."

"That was so, father, but since then he has thrust me aside, saying that I weary him, and courts a handmaid of mine own, and therefore I demand the life of that handmaiden."

Nam smiled grimly. "Perchance you demand the life of the god also?"

"Yes," she replied without hesitation. "I would see him dead if it can be brought about."

Again Nam smiled. "Truly, niece, your temper is that of my sister, your grandmother, who brought three men to sacrifice because she grew jealous of them. Well, well, these are strange times, and you may live to see your desire satisfied by the death of the god. Now, what of that woman? How comes she to be with you?"

"She was bound by the order of Aca, father, and Jal was set to watch her, but I drugged Jal, and loosing her bonds led her down the secret way, for she desires to speak to you."

"How can that be, niece? Can I then speak her language?"

"Nay, father, but she speaks ours. Had she been bred in the land she could not speak it better."

Nam looked astonished, and going to the door called to the priest without to lead in the stranger.

"You have words to say to me," he said.

"Yes, lord, but not before these. That which I have to say is secret."

Nam hesitated.

"Have no fear, lord," said Soa, reading his thoughts. "See, I am unarmed."

Then he commanded the others to go, and when the door had closed behind them he looked at her inquiringly.

"Tell me, lord, who am I?" asked Soa, throwing the wrapping from her head and showing her face to the glare of the torchlight.

"How can I know who you are, wanderer? Yet had I met you by chance I should have said that you were of our blood."

"This is so, lord. I am of your blood. Cast your mind back and think if you can remember a certain daughter whom you loved many years ago, but who, through the workings of your foes, was chosen to be a bride to the snake." And she paused.

"Speak on," said Nam in a low voice.

"Perchance you can remember, lord, that, moved to it by love and pity, on the night of the sacrifice you helped that daughter to escape the fangs of the snake."

"I remember something of it," he replied, "but tidings were brought to me that this woman of whom you speak was overtaken by the vengeance of the god and died on her journey."

"That is not so, lord. I am the woman, your daughter, and you are none other than my father. I know you when first I saw your face, though you did not know me."

"Prove it, woman, and beware how you lie. Show me the secret sign and whisper the hidden word into my ear."

Then, having glanced cautiously behind her, Soa came to him and made some movements with her hands in the shadow of the table, and bending forward whispered awhile into his ear. When she had finished, her father looked up, and there were tears in his aged eyes.

"Welcome, daughter," he said. "I thought I was alone, and that none of my blood lived anywhere upon the earth. Welcome! Your life is forfeit to the snake; but, forgetting my vows, I will protect you—aye, even at the cost of my own."

Then the two embraced each other with every sign of tenderness, a spectacle that would have struck any one acquainted with their characters as both curious and interesting.

Presently Nam left the chamber, and having dismissed the attendant priest and his greatniece, Saga, who were waiting outside, he returned and prayed his daughter to explain the reason of her presence in the train of Aca.

"First, you shall swear an oath to me, my father," said Soa, "and if you swear it not I will tell you no word of my story. You shall swear by the blood of Aca that you will do nothing against the life of that queen with whom I journeyed here. For the rest, you may work your will upon them, but her you shall not harm."

"Why should I swear this, daughter?" he asked.

"You shall swear because I, whom you love, love her, and also because so shall you gain the greater honor."

"Who am I that I should lift my hand against the gods, daughter? I swear it by the blood of Aca, and if I break my oath then may Jal deal with me as once he dealt with Aca."

Then Soa went on freely, for she knew that this was a vow that could not be broken. Beginning at the commencement, she told him all the story of her life since, 40 years ago, she had fled from among the People of the Mist, passing on rapidly, however, to that part of it which had to do with the capture and rescue of Juanna from the slave traders, and with the promise that she had made to Leonard as the price of his assistance, a promise, she explained, which she had no intention of fulfilling until she was forced to do so by Juanna herself. Then she gave him a minute history of the object and details of their expedition down to her final quarrel with Leonard and her mistress on the previous day.

To say that the old priest was thunderstruck at these extraordinary revelations would be too little. He was literally overwhelmed—so overwhelmed that for awhile he could scarcely speak.

"It is well for this jade of a mistress of yours, who dares to make a mockery of our goddess that she may steal her wealth that I have sworn to save her from harm, daughter," he gasped at length, "else she had died, and swiftly. At least the others remain to me." And he sprang to his feet.

"Stay awhile, father," said Soa, catching his cloak. "What is your plan?"

"My plan? To drag them to the temple and denounce them. What else is there to do?"

"And thereby denounce yourself also, who proclaimed them gods. I think I have a better."

"Speak it then, daughter."

"It is this. Do you pass in before the gods this day, speak humbly to the gods, praying them to change the face of the heaven that the sun may shine, and telling them that strange talk has come to your ears by the mouth of Saga and the other women of words that have been spoken by the god Jal, which would seem to show that he is no god, but that of this you believe nothing as yet. Then tell them that if the face of the heavens remain unchanged on the morrow you will know that this talk is true, and that they will be brought to the temple, there to be judged and dealt with according to the finding of the people, who have heard these things also."

"And what if the weather should change, daughter?"

"It will not change yet awhile, but if that should chance we must make another plan."

"Just now I swore to you that I would not harm her whom you love, and yet, daughter, if she is proved to be a false goddess in the face of all the multitude, how shall she escape harm, for then her end must be quick and terrible?"

"She shall escape because she shall not be there, father. You have seen the white man with her—not the deliverer, the other. Were that man dressed in the robes of Aca and sat on high upon the head of the statue when the light is low, who shall say that it was not Aca?"

"Then you would give all the others to death, daughter?"

"Nay, I would save the deliverer alive, for awhile, at least."

"And wherefore? You are too subtle for me."

"For this reason, father. He loves her who is named Aca and trusts to marry her, to marry her fully according to the custom of his people. Therefore I would that he should see her given to another."

"To another! To whom, then?"

"To Olfan, the king, who also loves her."

Now Nam held up his hands in perplexity, saying:

"Oh, my daughter, be plain, I pray of you, for I cannot understand your counsels. Were it not better to give to these people the red stones that they desire and send them secretly from the land, saying that they had vanished into the earth again, for so it seems to me we should be rid of much shame and trouble?"

"Listen, my father, and I will tell you. Were she whom I love to leave this land I should see her face no more, and this madness has come upon me that I cannot live without the sight of her. Also how can these people escape the dangers of the road? But four of them are left alive, and even were they without our borders they must journey for three months before they come to any place where white men live, passing through swamps and deserts and tribes of wild men, which they could hardly do with arms such as those whereby the deliverer slew the priests, and now their arms are gone, you alone know where, my father."

"The instruments of which you speak lie in the deep waters of the temple pool, my daughter, for there I caused them to be cast."

"Their arms are gone. They are alone. Here they must live or die. Three of them I would give to death, and the fourth I would make the wife of the king, seeing that nothing better can be done for her. Let her be hidden for awhile, and then let Olfan take her. As for the tale that we shall tell of the matter to the ears of the people, doubtless time will show it. I say that Olfan loves her and will buy her with a great price, and the price that you must ask shall be that henceforth he obeys you in everything."

"The scheme is good, daughter—at least, bearing my oath in mind, I have none better, though were it not for my oath either I would kill them all or set them free. Yet who can say that it shall succeed? It is in the hands of fate. Let it go as fate wills. And now follow me, that I may place you where you shall dwell in comfort, and then when we have eaten I will speak with those gods whom you have let loose upon us."

That morning passed heavily enough for the four wretched prisoners in the palace. For some hours they sat together in the throneroom almost silent, for they were crushed by misfortune and fear. The toils were closing on them, and they knew it, nor could they lift a finger to save themselves. Francisco knelt and prayed, Leonard and Juanna sat hand in hand listening to him, while Otter wandered to and fro like an unquiet spirit, cursing Soa, Saga and all women in many languages and with a resource and vigor that struck his hearers as unparalleled. At length he vanished through the curtains to get drunk probably, Leonard reflected.

However, the dwarf sought not drink, but vengeance. A few minutes later, hearing screams in the courtyard, Leonard ran out to find himself a witness of a curious scene. There on the ground, surrounded by a group of other women, her companions, who were laughing at her discomfiture, lay the stately Saga, bride of the snake, and over her stood her lord and master, the god Jal, his left hand twisted in her long hair, while with his right, in which he grasped a leather thong, despite her screams and entreaties, he administered to her one of the soundest and, be it added, best deserved thrashings that ever fell to the lot of erring women.

"What are you doing, you fool?" said Leonard.

"I am teaching this wife of mine that it is not well to drug a god, baas," replied Otter, then added, with a final and most ferocious cut, "There, got you gone, witch, and let me see your ugly face no more."

The woman rose and went, cursing and weeping, while the dwarf followed her and back into the throneroom.

"You have done it now, Otter," said Leonard. "Well, it does not much matter. I fancy she is gone for good anyway."

"Yes, baas, she has gone, and she has gone sore," replied Otter, with a faint grin.

At that moment a messenger arrived announcing that Nam was without waiting for an audience.

"Let him be admitted," said Juanna, with a sigh, and seated herself on one of the thrones, Otter clambering into the other.

They had scarcely taken their places when the curtains were thrown back and the ancient priest entered, attended by about a score of his fellows. He bowed himself humbly before Juanna and the dwarf and then spoke:

"Oh, ye gods," he said, "I come in the name of the People of the Mist to take counsel with you. Way is we do not know, but things have gone amiss in the land. The sun does not shine as in past years before you came to bless us; neither does the grain spring. Therefore your people are threatened with a famine, and they pray that you may comfort them out of the store of your wisdom."

"And if we have no comfort to give, Nam?"

"Then, queen, the people ask that you will be pleased to meet them tomorrow in the temple at the moonrise, when the night is one hour old, that they may talk with you there through the mouth of me, your servant."

"And if we weary of your temple and will not come, Nam?" asked Juanna.

"Then this is the command of the people, O Aca, that we bring you thither, and it is a command that may not be disobeyed," answered the high priest slowly.

"Beware, Nam," replied Juanna. "Strange things happen here that call for vengeance. Our servants pass away like shadows, and in their place we find such weapons as you carry." And she pointed to the priests' knives. "We will come tomorrow night at the rising of the moon, but again I say to you beware, for now our mercy is but as a frayed rope, and it were well for you all that the cord should not break."

CHAPTER XIX.

The morrow drew toward its evening. Like those that had gone before it, this day had been misty and miserable, only distinguished from its predecessors by the fall of some sharp showers of sleet. Now, as the afternoon waned, the sky began to clear in its accustomed fashion, but the bitter wind sweeping down from the mountains, although it drove away the fog, gave no promise of any break in the weather. At sunset Leonard went to the palace gates and looked toward the temple, about the walls of which a number of people were already gathering, as in London a crowd of theater goers collect at the pit doors on the occasion of some great theatrical event long before the time advertised for their opening. Some of these people caught sight of him, and drawing as near to the gates of the palace as they dared howled curses and shook their fists in his direction.

"That is a foretaste of what we must expect tonight, I suppose," said Leonard to Francisco, who had followed him as they retreated across the courtyard. "We are in a fix now, and no mistake. I do not so much care for my own sake, but it breaks my heart to think of Juanna. What will be the end of it, I wonder?"

"For me, Outram, the end will be death, of that I am sure. Well, I have long expected it, and I am ready to die. What your fate will be I cannot say; but, as to Juanna, comfort yourself, for many

The Racine Journal.

338 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Sample copies sent free on application.
All communications for publication must accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee good faith.
In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.
Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.
Advertising rates given at the office of publication.
Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly, will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.
The JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.
The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.
Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.
The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Terms, $1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second class matter.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1895.

Announcement.

The Journal will be, as it has been in, the past firmly Republican, but it will be bound to no man or clique of men. The editor believes in stalwart Republicanism and is of the opinion that this country is safer and the welfare of the people is best to be secured through the agency of the Republican party. So we will stand upon Republican principles politically, confident that the public will approve. However, above all else it will be the ambition of the new management to publish a newspaper that may circulate in all families without giving offense to any.

We have no further announcement to make. We take up the work where the founder of the Daily and Weekly Journal leaves off, with the honest endeavor and earnest hope that the interests of the party in this county may not suffer by the change, but above all that we may faithfully serve and reasonably please the public whose servant we are.

Only Four Weeks More.

The incompetency of the Democratic majority in congress is daily becoming more apparent and alarming.

Inflammatory speeches, turbulent scenes and even personal encounters are of such frequent occurence as to create alarm and distrust at home and abroad. European investors are so closely watching the financial situation that if wise and patriotic legislation is not speedily enacted a financial crisis such as this country has never witnessed is imminent.

But four weeks more remain of this congress, the mischief already done is incalculable.

If there is sufficient leaven of patriotism remaining in the dominant party let it assert itself by joining the Republicans in efforts to extricate the country from the alarming situation which Democratic incapability has plunged it.

Another issue of bonds is an imperative necessity, as also the calling of an extra session of congress March 4th, when with the Republicans in power the McKinley law, with some necessary amendments, will no doubt be restored.

Returned to power the Republicans will legislate for the reasonable protection of our industries; it will legislate to advance the wages of labor; it will legislate along the lines that will bring prosperity to all our people and it will not legislate in behalf of any class in this country or any other.

During the thirty years of Republican protective tariff policy the cost of living steadily decreased, and wages from year to year advanced under the general tendency of the times toward the betterment of our condition. Restored to power, currency tinkering will cease, the treasury will again be filled and prosperity once more smile upon our people.

Restored to power the Republicans will relegate to the rear, with suitable weatherstrips upon their mouths, the remnant of those verbose revenue reformers and currency tinkers left over from the present odorous and dilatory congress.

Terminate the causes that oppress business, depress values, piles up the money in the banks, and lead foreigners to sell out their American securities and thus take from us millions of gold every month, and all will be well. It is altogether useless for the extreme free coinage silver men and the Democratic party to try to escape their responsibility. This the people fixed upon them last November, and the entire land with more or less severity is in travail and misery in consequence. People may philosophize and members of congress orate, but the underlying causes that have fostered distrust and bred stagnation must be removed first. With revenues freely coming in and the treasury with a surplus, there will be no need of bond issues. So long as the present tariff prevails and the agitation for fiat money and free silver continues, so long will the government revenues be deficient. With the advent of the Republican party to power things will certainly mend. This will naturally ensue because the people have confidence in it and know that its legislators and leaders have nothing but the highest interest of their country at heart which can hardly be said of the Democratic party.

Civic Federations promise to be as numerous as there are American cities. They will accomplish the desired purpose while they keep within the lines marked out.

Congressman H. A. Cooper has taken the correct position on the Pacific railroad government debt. He opposes the scheme of extension of the debt, which if done will certainly favor the men who have made many millions at the expense of the people.

There being a serious question concerning the citizenship of Dr. Scott, whom the governor appointed veterinary surgeon, it would be just as well and better looking if a citizen was appointed about whom there could be no possible question.

Exchange dropped Saturday with the result orders for $5,000,000 gold were cancelled. A demand for greenbacks has set in and $2,000,000 gold was received from them by the treasury.

The Proper Way.

There can be but one course for the government to pursue in the matter of the proposed foreclosure of the Union Pacific railroads by the first mortgage bondholders. This course is to at once step in and take possession of the road. So far as the security holders are concerned, it is not probable that investors would have purchased and not been aware of the tremendous debt owing to the government, and the further fact that the debt was due not so far in the future and that it also was a mortgage debt. There were few, if any, but who did not know that the road was not fulfilling the conditions imposed by congress when the government loaned its millions to the Union Pacific. At any rate it is most probable that the taking possession of the road by the government is in reality the wisest course to pursue in the interest of creditor and mortgage bond holder of the road. The amount due to the government is about $38,000,000.

There is no doubt but that the government is in every way justified in at once taking military or any other kind of possession. The road has been from the very first managed with the view of defrauding the government or at least getting the best of it on every turn, and the present proposed plan is in the interest of professional railroad wrecking of the government interests. The New York Herald which can not be accused of being alarmingly interested in the welfare of the common mass of the people, says:

"The scheme for the sale under foreclosure proceedings of important branch lines of the Union Pacific railway, the expense of sustaining which has been paid with moneys diverted from the purpose to which they should have been devoted—the repayment of the company's debt to the government—will deprive the government of a large part of its security. The only true solution of the problem is for the Federal authorities to take possession of the road and operate it. The company has been managed in the interest of any one and every one but of the government, which provided the money to build it. From its inception its history is a tale of fraud and jobbery. The plan to reduce the interest from 6 to 2 per cent. is bad enough, but if the roads are foreclosed and fall into possession of the first mortgage bond holders the government will not get a cent. There has been quite enough dilatoriness, and the Federal treasury has been robbed sufficiently in the interest of this corporation. Let the government take over the property it created and protect its interests."

Practically the same state of affairs exists in the Southern Pacific. This road owned by Huntington and his crowd, leased the Central Pacific for years and only lately have begun to realize that there may be a God in Israel. On the Central Pacific is too a vast debt owed to the government and the conspirators are working on the same lines as are the crowd who pretend to own the Union Pacific. The scheme is to get the interest rate reduced to 2 per cent. and the time extended to fifty or a hundred years hence. The case is somewhat different on the Central Pacific. In this case the state makes the stockholders liable for debts owing by the railroad, and under this all the rich men who in the first place plucked the government in the guise of improvement companies and the like, are personally liable. This liability of course ends with the charter of the road which expires in a few years hence. It follows then that if the time is extended fifty years that the charter expiring long before, that all liability will cease and the government can whistle for the money.

The only and proper way is for the government to insist upon all proper protection and taking possession of the roads if necessary for that purpose.

A demand is coming up to have the government issue treasury bills instead of bonds. Or in other words to issue greenbacks instead of bonds so long as the present needs continue. It is needless to observe this would not mend the trouble in the least. It would of course add to the currency, but the increase of the currency would not be of any avail in terminating existing conditions that have brought about the trouble. There is every probability it would only make it worse.

The snow covered fields throughout the west are assurances of abundant grain yields next summer.

Senator Brice declares there is no danger of the parity between gold and silver being overthrown.

The Rockford, Ills., W. C. T. U. is to establish a free institution for curing drunkards.

Liberal contributions for Nebraska sufferers are being sent from various western points.

A popular loan is the correct thing. Let the interest be divided among the people.

The president is reported to be convinced the financial storm has done its worst.

Democratic senators are howling about presidential dictatorship.

England is charged with scheming in the affairs of Hawaii. The house has passed a resolution calling on the president for information.

The new government loan will be for $100,000,000 running for thirty years and will be at 4 per cent. interest.

Mexico and Gautemala are making faces at each other, the latter having now 10,000 men on her frontier.

The Democratic administration left a heritage of unpaid treasury warrants for the Republicans to pay.

During January the mints coined in gold $8,698,390, silver $574,000 and in sound coin $63,200.

Breckinridge and Heard marched up the hill and then marched down again. No blood spilled.

The treasury deficit for January is $6,-719,048 and so far for the fiscal year $34,-282,070.

Wisconsin is to have a state bank examiner.

Germany threatens a tariff war.

The proposed bankrupt bill favors only dishonest debtors. It should not pass.

What Dane county don't want the rest of the state would like to know.

The good roads league are getting down to work in great shape!

Doing Their Duty Always.

The charge made by interested Democrats that the Republicans were divided in council is wholly false. It is true that among men of high intellectual capacity and filled with the ardor of patriotism, something the Democratic party never was guilty of as a party, there would naturally in the strain that now agitates the nation, and the knotty financial questions that come up for settlement, be more or less difference of opinion regarding minor matters of treatment. Upon the real question the Republican party will be found thoroughly united and laboring to a common end.

There are no such intense differences in the Republican party as today exists in that of the Democratic party. A party of the bright and patriotic record as that of the Republican party does not melt in factional differences and quarreling sectional factions as have the Democratic party. The charges made by designing persons is wholly devoid of truth and the men who charge these things well know it.

The party that fought for and saved the Union against the assaults of the confederates of the south and as nobly fought the copperheads of the north at the same time, are not shirking their full duty at this time. They will be found at the proper time when in control of power doing their duty and acting from the highest sense of obligations towards their country. It has suffered grievously from the assaults of free traders, from the assaults and combinations of men opposed to legitimate financial legislation, and from most inexcusable management in the office of Secretary of State Gresham. Gross blunders and a still more unpatriotic course has marked the administration of Mr. Cleveland from its first commencement, and it will be for the Republican party at the earliest possible moment to correct all this. That it will do so can not be doubted.

Usurpation by Congress.

It has been an occasion of surprise that any United States statute could be found that would forbid any citizen or citizens from proceeding to test by the courts the constitutionality of any law that might be passed by the law-making powers that be. But such is the case, and whether or not any such statute can stand, is a question. It can hardly be that this country has already passed into the conditions that attain in European kingdoms and empires, but if this is true that such statutes can stand, it is certainly the case. The New York World in its comments upon the speech of Senator Hill some time since when the income tax business was up for discussion, says that: "We expect Senator Hill to know the law because he has studied it and practiced it, and we expect Senator Quay to know the law because he has studied it and evaded it, but the debate on the income tax appropriation in the urgent deficiency bill showed that neither of these senators knew the law. The law says: 'No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court.' The World has already printed this provision, being section 3,224 of the revised statutes, and has called attention to its bearing on the opposition of the income tax. And when it was quoted by Senator Sherman it snuffed out in a moment the wordy arguments that had occupied nearly five hours of the time of the senate."

The query is by what manner of right or constitutionality congress can proceed to enact a provision that any legislation it may undertake and make into law shall not be contested in the courts. If this despotic thing can be done, most assuredly any other similar piece of legislation can be enacted. Suppose congress enact a law that its members be elected for life and that the term of the president be for life, and then proceed to engraft on the statutes a provision that no suit for the purpose of contesting this law be entertained by any court. Will such hold does any one think? Would there not be instantly an uprising of the people that would make the revolutionary members of the senate and house very tired? Well, there would and there should be in its income tax law equally so. All such attempted evasions of the rights of the sovereign people should be taken in hand at once and it can not be too quick. Why can not any citizen contest in the courts the constitutionality of any act of congress? For congress to forbid it by any statute, is a usurpation that makes it amenable to the laws of the land for treason. Let this monstrous wrong be corrected. The Republican members will be neglectful of their duty if they do not. It is not expected Senator Hill will say a word for he is only playing to the galleries and not for any consideration would he take any action that would in reality place his party in any serious dilemma. Hill is a political fraud and poses for effect.

A correct survey of all the forms of government that afflict the people goes to show that government nowadays exists for the purpose of enriching officeholders and providing people with place rather than to protect life and property. And we pay like smoke for this decidedly elaborate luxury.—Exchange.

Well, who is responsible if not the people themselves? A remarkable instance of the discernment of people is seen in the election returns. If the people set their foot in the direction of reform it will come.

The increase of the public debt is proceeding at a faster rate than during the trying times of the rebellion. The Democrats piled it up then and they are piling it up now.

Senator Mc Gillivray shows no sign of going out. The last bill is for a Court of Conciliation enabling citizens to settle their differences without going into courts.

The reading of ex-Governor Peck's explanations of his late jail delivery is evidence of the facility of the human mind.

The proposed $100,000,000 government loan should be awarded to the American people not to foreign or any other syndicates.

Senator Gorman is charging Secretary Carlisle with holding back the real facts concerning the condition of the treasury.

The proposed national law regarding train robbers and wreckers should make the offense guilty of murder.

Let the people watch the congressional gang who are trying to help the Pacific railroad gang out.

Speaking of gold bonds, could silver bonds be sol... at any price?

The New York law which requires railroads and other corporations to pay all the costs in such cases as they commence and do not prosecute is an excellent one, and could well be extended to individuals. The origin of the law came from the tendency of certain New York city roads to commence condemnation proceedings, and when the threatened property owners rallied for defense, proceeded to drop them. That all this involved the defendants in large expense was nothing to the corporations, whose tactics were of course to scare the owners of private property, the idea being that by commencing suit the owners would accept their terms rather than go to law about it. All this is now done away with and corporations who commence suit and fail to prosecute will be obliged to pay the legal expenses on both sides. It would do no harm to enact a similar law in Wisconsin. Another reform New York has adopted is the incorporation in its new constitution of a provision making it a felony for legislators to accept free railroad transportation. No greater evil exists in our land today than the acceptance by our jurists, legislators and public officials of railroad passes.

The New York Sun is excellent Democratic authority. No reason exists that its summary of the situation should be distrusted. Republicans have believed the same thing and in fact know it to be the case. Ever since Grover Cleveland came into power the government debt has been increasing at a fearful rate. The Sun knows this to be the case and rightly lays the cause where it belongs. Says this best of Democratic authority:

"The entire interest-bearing debt of the United States in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland's administration came in, was $585,-000,000. Since 1879, when the total debt amounted to $1,797,00,000, it had been steadily decreased, year after year, without a single break in the way of temporary increase. Between 1879 and 1892 two-thirds of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States had been redeemed and cancelled. In one year Mr. Cleveland's administration has already increased the interest-bearing public debt by $100,000,000, or more than 17 per cent.

It would be well if there were more such organizations as the American Forestry association. This organization is doing a noble work, and richly deserves encouragement from every citizen who appreciates the value of our remaining woodlands and forests lands. Congress has done something in this direction and perhaps made a beginning, but its work has been sadly marred by the privileges to favored persons to cut wood upon the government reservations. No matter how guarded the sections in the law may be, they will be grossly taken advantage of, beyond the least doubt. Every state that owns timber lands cannot too soon enact the most stringent laws for the protection of what is left.

The presence of electric wires in all directions is attracting the attention of the people. The thrilling accounts of persons roasted to death in the public highways are not uncommon, and yet authorities do nothing whatever. Death larks in many places and passers by and the brute creation are exposed without the slightest necessity therefor. A falling wire maybe, a stringing wire dangling down to the street, and one more murder has been committed through man's neglect to protect. There is scarcely a fire but what brave firemen literally take their lives in their hands, and this is immensely added to in the newer danger of electric wires. It is high time the laws are enforced.

It is only a question of time if the present dominant craze for athleticism in our colleges and universities continues, when college professors will be chosen more for their fitness in bossing athletic games than for their proficiency in educational matters. Already is the future of college football much more of a concern than are needed chairs and endowments. The brutality and savagery of modern football is enlisting the attention of thousands and what to do with it is a question profoundly important.

The proposed inheritance tax law taxes all estates which exceed $10,000 in value 5 per cent. An exception is made in favor of lineal descendants, religious and charitable bequests. This sort of law will be an entirely new thing in this western country, but in the East where it has been tried the people seem well pleased with it.

A new telephone company in Decatur, Ills., has reduced the price of business telephones to $18, and for residences to $12 per year. It is said the service is excellent and the citizens are delighted. Racine people who are paying $36 to $80 per annum for only reasonably fair service would appreciate a reduction of rates.

It is denied that our "great and good friend," the dusky Queen Lilioukalani is to be defended by Senator Vilas when her case is called up in Honolulu. The president will perhaps furnish her bail but it is thought Senator Vilas cannot be spared from the cuckoos' roost.

The terrible disaster in Milwaukee whereby three persons lost their lives by the failure of a street car motorman to stop his car at an open draw bridge carries its own lesson, one that should be heeded by all in whose charge are intrusted precious lives.

By the laws of Pennsylvania no person can hold the office of governor two terms in succession. Some of our politicians are of late wondering if such a law would not be desirable in Wisconsin.

The Republicans in congress show a commendable spirit by their willingness to assist a Democratic president in his efforts to prevent his party from being as bad as it would like to be.

The financial scheme of Thomas B. Reed does not seem to meet with the approval of a majority in either party, and his friends fear has injured his prospects as a presidential candidate.

The Chicago postoffice bill passed the senate yesterday and will no doubt go through the house and receive the signature of the president without delay.

The resolution offered in the city council looking to the erection by the city of a proper building for a public library is a step in the right direction.

Sweden has increased her duties on American farm products to an excessive rate.

Wool Growers Thinking.

The growers of wool have been somewhat strangely silent of late, and beyond the action of the Ohio wool growers, nothing has been done to the knowledge of the free traders that has betokened any feelings of opposition beyond a natural expression that the free admission of wool would certainly be injurious to them. But just the same all wool growers are keeping up a lot of thinking and it seems clear that they do not share in the claim of the free traders that the new tariff in reality would help American wools because the free admission of all foreign wools would thereby help our woolen manufacturers and create a demand for our wools that did not exist before. This sort of talk is very gauzy and our wool growers are not going to be caught by any such chaff.

The Democratic papers may argue all they please and employ their prettiest language, but it will not go down in the least. The decline in the prices of wool are only too evident to be thus argued away. This fall in prices continuing right along must address itself to American wool men with the greatest force, and they will have to look in vain for any compensatory advantages in return.

A writer on this matter furnishes a few figures that can not be controverted. This person says: "The decline in the consumption of wool in the country during the past year, even with the low 'free wool prices,' is a problem in industrial economics that addresses itself with striking force to the agriculturists of the land. If the new free wool plan has been such a blessed boon to the consumers of this land the question naturally arises, why has the consumption of wool fallen more than 23 per cent. during the past year? It is claimed by the authorities on the wool question that the consumption of wool in the country fell from nine pounds per capita of the population in 1892, to seven pounds per capita for the year ending last June. So much for the influence of free wool in promoting consumption. During the same period there has been a decline of more than 35 per cent. in the prices of high grade wools, and on some of the lower grades, which suffer more directly from the South American competition, the fall in prices has aggregated more than 40 per cent.

It is not surprising, in view of these facts, that the leaders of the Democratic majority in congress are loudly calling upon the leaders of the Republican minority to suggest some remedy for the condition which confronts the administration. With the farmers selling their products at prices lower than ever, accepting a 40 per cent. reduction on wool, and a reduction of 20 per cent. in the consumption of that staple, the issue of $100,000,000 in government bonds, with the prospects of an issue of many millions more, thus adding greatly to the debt of the nation, is, altogether, a prospect that is not calculated to be pleasing to the great body of agriculturists of the country."

Railroad Slaughter.

Last year the railroads entering Pittsburg killed 161 persons, while the cable roads and electric roads managed to add to the slaughter list thirty-three more. The truth is that in this country there are killed, maimed and wounded every year a number equal to the mortality occasioned if the country was at war. The official list of casualties furnished by the roads in the United States is nearly 30,000 annually, while one may guess at the awful slaughters committed at grade crossings and people run over by cars.

Yet despite all this nothing is done in any wise to lessen the murders for that is what they may be called as a general rule. City councils are criminally indifferent while state legislators with railroad passes in their pockets and judges likewise, do nothing and do not intend to do anything. A state law directed to be enforced in every county, town and city in the state with penalties of a penal nature for every town and city official who neglected to enforce the law would bring the railroad officials to account very quickly. But the people of Wisconsin, as in other states will watch in vain for anything of the kind.

As the days lengthen interest in the coming spring election increases. The Republicans of Racine are not resting content with the magnificent victory of last fall, but intend to organize for a complete triumph in April next. There is some quiet talk going on regarding the make-up of the ticket, but as yet it has not crystallized upon any particular names. For the mayoralty certainly a strong man will be chosen and for this responsible office none but the very best material will be thought of. Racine needs a mayor in fact as well as name. It needs a man of positive convictions and sense of what is due the citizens of this city. Our police force needs a radical overhauling for one thing, and there are several other matters that will readily occur to the average tax payer and citizen. We want a city council and mayor elected who can take the most important matter of remodeling our city charter, for as every intelligent voter knows, it is exceedingly defective. This time let it be so repaired that it will stay in a presentable condition for a term of years. Let us have an administration that will give the tax payers something for their money, something at least they can see what their money has been expended for. The fact that a man is labeled Republican is not necessarily going to insure his election, he must be a man of good parts and one in whom the citizens have confidence and can feel that their confidence will not be misplaced.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German chancellor, has great wealth, which consists partly of valuable estates in Franconia, Upper Bavaria and Austria. He also possesses vast tracts of valuable land in the districts of Minsk and Kowno, in the government of Warsaw, one-third of which was disposed of a few years ago at a sacrifice for about $5,000,000. Yet his daily life is as simple as that of any modest citizen.

Edison has been talking again about the amount of smoking he does. He says when he is busy and deeply absorbed in his work he consumes about twenty cigars a day; when he is less active, mentally, about ten. They are always strong cigars. The inventor says that this excessive smoking has never, so far as he can discover, done him any harm, and if he did he would be certain to stop the habit.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. W. R. Kirkby.

—A paraffin oil can with a whisky compartment in the bottom is said to be the newest device in Maine.

R. C. Taylor, Murfreesboro, Tenn., writes: I have used the Japanese Pile Cure with greatest satisfaction and success. W. R. Kirkby.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Oshkosh postoffice has been allowed a night clerk to distribute the mails.

The Kenosha Daily Gazette has celebrated its sixth birthday by donning a new dress of type.

The thermometer registered 34 degrees below zero at Boscobel yesterday morning the coldest of the season.

The Wisconsin state home for disabled volunteers at Waupaca has 325 inmates of which there are 92 women.

W. H. Brown, a well known Rhinelander lumberman, died at El Paso, Tex., where he had gone for his health.

M. Clifford, a leading dry goods merchant of Stevens Point, made an assignment. Liabilities, $25,000; assets, $40,-000.

Judge Clementson gave Emeline McCoy a judgment for $2,000 against the Northwestern Mutual Relief association of Madison.

Mrs. Mary Lindelars of Casco, Kewaunee county, was arrested and lodged in jail at Kewaunee on charge of murdering her husband.

Dr. Herbert L. Flint, the hypnotist, will go to Madison to lobby against the measure aimed to prevent public hypnotic and mesmeric exhibitions.

Officers of the Rock County Caledonian society say that the receipts of the Burns festival this year will fall about $150 short of paying the expenses.

The clothing of Mrs. Helen G. Higbie of Fall River, an old lady, aged 91 years, caught fire and burned her so badly that she died a few hours afterward.

Mr. Schechner, a farmer living in Greenville, has drilled down 250 feet and thinks he has discovered copper. He is having some of the rock assayed.

James Hughes, a Randolph man, claims that he has in his possession the "trusty" rifle used by Jesse James, for which $2,-000 is offered by J. A. Jackson of Denver, Col.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—James H. Booth, Shiocton, Outagamie county; Lysander Borden, Columbus, Columbus county.

In response to an appeal from Nebraska a relief movement was started at Eau Claire with a check of $100 from O. H. Ingram, president of the Empire Lumber company.

At Fall River, Estella Coleman, aged 15 while handling a revolver, shot herself in the temple. She was an orphan and had been making her home with her grandparents.

Frank Tourgeon of Superior, pleaded guilty in the United States court at Madison to a charge of making counterfeit money and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Chas. E. Williams of Palmyra, the boy stamp collector, who although unable to walk, has within the last three years succeeded in collecting and selling 3,000,000 of cancelled stamps.

A Marshfield doctor says that within the past six months sixteen cases of appendicitis have come under his notice and the people are beginning to fear that the disease is contagious.

Wausau is first in the field to secure the proposed new interstate reformatory. The city council has appropriated $500 for necessary expenses for the preliminary work of securing the prison.

The report of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, filed with the secretary of state, shows that the earnings of the road in this state last year were $9,281,116, a decrease of $844,836 from 1893.

A man by the name of Wheeler was killed at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot at Tomahawk, by a south-bound passenger train. He was stealing a ride, and as the train slowed up he jumped, slipped and fell, and was killed.

Captain Alex. Leis of Kenosha, has rigged up his Norwegian sloop the Jersey Lily, preparatory to starting out into the lake after a load of flour from the lost Chicora. He will return to Kenosha with his cargo and will try to dispose of it at low prices—if possible to dispose of the whole lot there. If impossible he will go to Milwaukee with the balance.

Pensions have been granted to Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Charles Schroeder, Oconomowoc; Geo. Calvert, Spooner; James Barry, National Milwaukee home; Fred H. Bushnell, National Milwaukee home; Michael Cogan, National Milwaukee home. Increase—Ernst Dowe, alias Ernst Fehland, Iron Ridge, Dodge county. Reissue—Ole Kindem, Grand Rapids, Wood county.

There is no longer any doubt but that Mrs. Bertha Koepka, wife of August Koepka of Fond du Lac, was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Elbe and met a watery grave with the hundreds of other passengers. The last letter from Mrs. Koepka stated that she intended to return on the Elbe, and her name appears among the list of passengers issued from the offices of the North German Lloyd Steamship company.

John Reiss of Marshfield, was run over and horribly mangled by a freight train. The engineer of the train says the man was overtaken while passing over a small trestle and just before the engine struck him he put his hand in his pocket and drew forth something that he placed in his mouth. A second later there was an explosion, and fragments of what the engineer believed to be Reiss' head were seen flying through the air.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cts. W. R. Kirkby.

At the dances of one of the wealthiest hostesses in London printed cards are hung on the walls with these words engraved on them—"No introductions are needed."

Singing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

This country imports through the custom-house annually nearly $7,000,000 worth of hand-made lace. Much of the former is doubtless sold as hand-made.

Chas. Ryan, druggist, Springfield, Ill., writes: "Japanese Pile Cure is a big seller and has given entire satisfaction except in one case, which was made entirely satisfactory by your promptly refunding the $5.00" W. R. Kirkby.

An occasional use of vaseline will soften the calloused portions of your feet, a condition almost every one is annoyed with in these days of narrow-pointed-toed shoes.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil kills all pains whether internal or external. $1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct. size 25 cts. W. R. Kirkby.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

"Good roads" is an issue crowded upon the New York legislature by the press of that state.

—The National Toothpick association claims an output of fifty-two car loads of toothpicks annually.

Look out for accordion-plaited chiffon on spring millinery; likewise for much open-work embroidery on the first summer gowns.

Governor Hogg not only represents a big state, but he is a big governor. He is six feet and three inches tall and weighs, right after dinner, 260 pounds.

James Chandler of Lyon county, Kentucky, who is 79 years old, has forty-seven grandchildren and thirty eight great-grandchildren.

It is said that Sarah Bernhardt, during her twenty-seven years on the stage, has been paid not less than $1,500,000 for her public appearances.

Like that of Edinburgh the University of Glasgow is falling off in the number of students. In 1889 the students numbered 2,101; this year the total is 1,671.

Great finds of gold have been made in Corea and enterprising Americans are already at work there showing the simple natives what real energy is.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor society, has returned from a visit to England and Scotland, greatly benefited by his trip.

One of the heaviest snowfalls in the history of this country was Feb. 19 to 24, 1777, when the snow remained five to seven feet deep all over New England.

Petticoats for dressy wear are of silk in small changeable brocade designs, trimmed with lace. Skirts for ordinary use are of black taffeta with a ruffle of the same.

Salt is a delightful dentifrice. It keeps the teeth white, hardens and preserves the color of the gums, leaves the mouth pleasantly clean and cannot possibly do any injury.

The statement comes by the way of London that Mr. William Waldorf Astor made his home in England at the urgent solicitation of his wife, who had a dread of the cranks.

The emperor of Russia is such a musical artist and grand tenor that if the nihilists were to run him out of the czarship he could still make a good income in the concert-room.

Purulent pneumonia is now prevalent in Paris. It originated with a cargo of green parrots landed some time ago at Bordeaux, and spread to all the towns to which they were sent.

Some of the latest evening gowns are minus the sleeve entirely, having only a little strap affair to hold them on the shoulders. This is, indeed, a jump from the immense balloons.

In excavating the Roman Villa at Darenth, Kent, a pane of glass has been discovered, the first found in England. It is broken, but the pieces show that its size was 9 inches by 12.

The only monument to Marcus Whitman, the brave missionary who saved Oregon to the United States, is Whitman college at Walla Walla, Wash., a small frame building with an endowment of $11,000.

President Faure is already beginning to enjoy some of the sweets and dignities of office. He is variously described by the opposition press as a turkey cock, a peddler, a jumping jack, a mannikin, a blockhead and a giddy brains.

Boston is establishing an anti-toxine plant. Five horses will be inoculated with diphtheria virus. All of them together will furnish nearly two gallons at a time. This serum at European rates would be worth about $2,000.

Beatrice Harraden thinks that the women of the United States have few things to complain of, and she admires their frankness, honesty, cleverness and lack of affectation. She particularly "likes the way American girls behave about men."

One of the favorite colors this season is a warm purple shade with an admixture of faint pink, exactly the tint which a few years since was called puce, and proved such a becoming back ground to those who rejoiced in golden locks and a clear complexion.

The wage scale for 1895 for the Carnegie Steel Company's works at Homestead Pa., makes a reduction so that the wages will average about $2.20 a day. The average day's wages before the strike of 1892 were $2.43; for 1893, $2.44, and for last year, $2.24.

Elderly wife (dressed girlishly and admiring herself in the looking glass)—"It's too bad when a woman once finds out that she is getting old!"

Husband—"Yes; but it's worse when a woman doesn't find it out, but gets old just the same."

Shorthand writers are nowhere as regards speed with spiritualistic wielders of the pen. The chairman at a recent meeting of the London Spiritualits alliance declared that he had once known a message of 900 words to be written in long hand in the space of six seconds.

"Here!" thundered the South American president, "is a letter from that Yankee importer with the word 'dictated' at the bottom of it."

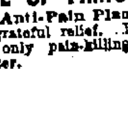
"Yes, sire," humbly said the secretary.

"Have him fired out of the country on the first steamer. I am running all the dictating business in this country myself."—Indianapolis Journal.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but lay with them half open. About this time, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The doctor and drug bills were over *one hundred dollars*, the CUTICURA bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now strong, healthy, and large as any child of her age (see photo.), and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing,
MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, JR.,
632 Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

Baby Blemishes, falling hair, and red, rough hands prevented and cured by **Cuticura Soap.**



WOMEN FULL OF PAINS Find in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster instant and grateful relief. It is the first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier," "Shipman."

* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
Chicago Branch,
State and Fifteenth Streets, Chicago.

A GRAND OFFER!

FREE MME. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH

MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are many thousands of ladies in the United States that would like to try my World-Renowned FACE BLEACH: but have been kept from doing so on account of price, which is $2.00 per bottle or 3 bottles taken together, $5.00. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will give to every caller, absolutely free, a sample bottle, and in order to supply those out of city, or in any part of the world, I will send it safely packed in plain wrapper all charges prepaid, for 25 cents, silver or stamps."

In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address

MADAME A. RUPPERT, (Dept. 0.)
No. 6 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' NEW SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

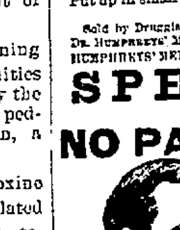
Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages.) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

NO PAIN! NO GAS!

Teeth Extracted Painlessly Without Gas. Vitalized Air Given if Desired.



DR. W. W. TARR
Boston Dentist,
146 STATE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

All Artificial Teeth made by dentists of 20 years experience and a perfect fit guaranteed.

SAVE MONEY.

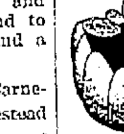
SET OF TEETH	$5.00
BEST SET	$8.00
SET OF TEETH ON ALUMINUM	$15.00
PAINLESS EXTRACTION	.50
GOLD FILLING	$1.00 UP
SILVER FILLINGS	.50
22-CARAT GOLD CROWNS	$5.00

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

OUR ENORMOUS PATRONAGE IS DUE TO THE HIGH-GRADE WORK DONE BY GENTLEMANLY OPERATORS. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET ON THE TEETH.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10. SUNDAYS 9 to 4. CHICAGO, ILL.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

For Sale by W. R. KIRKBY, Druggist.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.35 p m
7.40 p m	
For the West.	**From the West.**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
10.00 and	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.38 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
10.15 a m daily	9.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	11.35 a m daily
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
4.25 p m daily	4.38 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
9.49 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a m ex. Sunday	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m ex. Sunday	12.25 p m ex. Sunday
4.55 p m ex. Sunday	4.28 p m ex. Sunday

R. TRIST, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:
6.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER KASSON, Mailing Clerk.

NYE ON SYMPOSIUMS.

HE GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HOW THEY ARE CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON.

A National Fest That Bids Fair to Take Up the Entire Time of the Senator and Congressman—The Power of Imagination Illustrated by a Story.

[Copyright, 1896, by Edgar W. Nye.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Since locating here for the winter I have received a cracker box full of letters from people who are getting up what they call symposiums on various questions of national interest, like "What woman would you select for a second wife?" and such vital subjects as that.

The writer generally says, for instance: "I am preparing a symposium on the question, 'Do you think that literary work done between meals is likely to endure?'

"I shall have the opinions of Dr. Talmage, Steve Brodie, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Marshall P. Wilder, John L. Sullivan, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Rudyard Kipling,

THE HOTEL COCKROACH.

Mrs. Cleveland, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, General E. Burd Grubb, Li Hung Chang and a diversified opinion also from Millie Christine, the two headed nightingale.

"By giving me an answer of 600 to 800 words for publication over your signature you will do me a great favor and aid us in settling this long vexed question regarding literary methods and as to what character of literature and at what time executed most to be literary work to outlive the corroding efforts of erosive centuries."

A dozen people reply to this letter. Some are literary, some are pugilists, some are bridge jumpers, some are nobody at all, and you find, after you write your own opinion and see it published, that Mrs. Cleveland did not reply. Only you and Steve Brodie wrote, with the exception of Mr. Seely of the National Shoe and Leather bank, perhaps, or some other person who has risen to prominence at Sing Sing in a purely ephemeral way by means of his pen.

The symposium turns out to be an article of merchandise, not prepared especially for a great magazine, as represented or implied, but to be worked over into soap advertisements and quack circulars and heaven knows what else.

In a cloakroom the other day this subject came up, and several senators expressed themselves. They suffer a good deal from miscellaneous pests because anything addressed to them in care of the United States senate will reach them.

I watched a hotel cockroach of this class yesterday at Willard's. He came into the reading room, with molasses on his whiskers, and I was about to say that he entered strip-titiously, but we will let that pass. He watched his chance and nipped a morning paper while the owner was looking the other way. He then gradually worked his way into the most comfortable chair, and after he had read the paper up one side and down the other he espied a spare sheet of hotel writing paper on one table and an envelope on another.

Quick as thought he acquired them and very likely became the head of a "symposium." Such a man has it in his power to annoy a good many industrious people. He can write to congress inside of a week on smutched stationery and ask several hundred other people to please state what their views are on the question, "Did Joan of Arc do right in wearing pants?"

Grave senatorial grandfathers are expected to shut themselves up in the congressional library with a tin bucket of lunch and stay there until they settle this question. Earnest people all over the Union are asked to lay aside their various jobs that they may assist in getting together an opinion on a subject which interests nobody but the two legged "syndicate" with the billygoat beard and the buttonhole bouquet of soft boiled egg.

Speaking of æsthetic decorations brings to mind a parlor ornament which I saw in a country home last summer. It consisted of a bunch of hay colored hair under a glass receiver which stood on a marble top table in the sitting room. I learned afterward that when little Ambrose was a lad he had fried cake tresses, with a damp welt of this gingersnap dough in a roll on the top of his head.

Had little Ambrose been called away to his celestial abode we could have stood this perhaps, but he is past 45 now and is his own hostler, I judged, by his general air.

Little Ambrose sells sewing machines and wears an umbrageous beard, thus saving enough neektie money to buy a side bar buggy. His neck has dashes of olive green freckle work on the back and wrinkles across it like snail tracks on the beach. He still regards himself as strangely beautiful and rides with one foot outside the buggy, thus exposing to view a tight boot with immoral heels, such boots as those generally worn by the lost and undone.

Looking at little Ambrose at the age of 45, with a soft hat, formerly plum colored, but now faded to the color of the Bad Lands, and with that droop and sag of the stomach which tell of saleratus biscuits and blue mass, one would think that to burn those old tresses and sell the glass case would be no sin.

He is living with his second wife now and trying to draw her late husband's pension, but a hated rival wrote to congress about it, and now little Ambrose has changed his name to Pantaloons.

In Hagenbeck's justly celebrated congress of animals there were at one time 17 ferocious carnivorous animals of different species mixed up together in a big steel cage. They sat around there for half an hour, half of them on the Republican side and half on the Democratic side of the cage, looking fierce for the purpose of earning their salaries, but, in fact, perfectly at peace with each other. There was also a Pofferian boarhound that seemed equally at home on both sides.

Seeing the senator from South Carolina continually lingering about Don Cameron's desk the other day reminded me of the peace that seemed to hover around Hagenbeck's.

When Senator Vance was ill in the mountains of his own state and dying not far from his boyhood home, one day Senator Edmunds climbed up from the Black Mountain station and carried with him a basket of Vermont apples.

"I've been thinking of you a good deal of late, Vance," he said, "and trying to think of an excuse for coming down here. I remembered that at the Centennial North Carolina took the world's highest award for apples. I had some in my orchard that I thought you might like, so I have brought down a basketful that I picked myself."

The stricken senator was a good deal affected by this, and then and there the two senatorial warriors stacked arms to eat apples and tenderly talk of their peaceful boyhood in widely separated states.

Senator Proctor sheds maple sirup every spring in the senate. He calls it "scattering sweetness on the desert air." By doing this he has convinced the senate that most of our "genuine Vermont maple sirup" is made in Louisiana.

One morning in the house several years ago every member found on his desk a little jar of the finest and most fragrant of Lorillard's snuff.

Curiosity got the better of discretion, and before the prayer was half completed 27 states had voted on the Lorillard matter, while tears were flowing down the furrowed cheeks of as many more representatives.

Congressman Humphrey of Wisconsin arose at the conclusion of the prayer and moved that the little jars be taken away from the house, as they were there in violation of unbiased legislation, for they were evidently placed there for the purpose of influencing unduly the ayes and noes.

The motion prevailed.

Life in congress is not so uniformly sad as The Congressional Record would make it appear.

Last summer a mysterious crime occurred in K street, northwest, which was never given to the public. On a sultry midsummer day a man might have been seen glancing furtively about in that neighborhood as if to see if any one might be observing him, while under his arm and partially concealed he carried an inanimate, cold and pulseless body.

The servant who saw him from the window of an upper story near by thought it looked like the body of a deceased dog. While she watched him from behind a closed shutter he dexterously concealed his burden beneath the shrubbery in the adjoining grounds and fled on swift pinions, so to speak, being soon lost to view.

In a couple of days the neighboring servants began to complain of the odor, and as the owner of the grounds whereon the body had been deposited was away temporarily it was suggested that the boys who played on the adjoining grounds every day should get over the hedge and secure the remains, so that they might be entombed.

The boys crept up toward the shrubbery with parent clothespins on their noses, but could not approach nearer than 25 feet, though they could see the still, calm features of the little pot

RAISING A WINDOW.

through the green leaves of the currant bushes. Evidently in life it had been a watchdog, and even in death it succeeded in keeping the boys away from the fruit. It was kind of touching to see the little dumb brute lie there so still in death, yet so eloquent withal that even his voiceless clay made people pay attention.

The boys came back to report that the dog seemed to crave that part of Washington mostly for himself, and that he was not only contented with his lot, but desired most of it for his own use.

By and by the neighbors got uneasy about their health. Washington gets pretty hot in summer, and even a moderate sized dog under the genial rays of an August sun will attract more adverse criticism sometimes than the administration.

This one did.

So a lady on the corner, whose house and grounds are next door to where the dog seemed to be taking place, sent word to the police department asking that a cart and a good offhand memorial orator be sent up to K street.

Meantime the owner returned to his residence, and the lady who lives next door went over to speak to him about how his animal was violating a city ordinance on those grounds. Before she could get at the subject, however, the owner's son came along from the garden with a life sized china dog.

"There," said the father, "I thought I had concealed that china dog in the currant bushes where it wouldn't be found any more, but he's gone and discovered it."

"Is that the dog that has been there in the bushes the past two weeks?"

"Yes."

"Well the police will be here after it in a few minutes."

"Why?"

"Well, we thought we could smell it a good deal lately, and people threatened to move away if the police didn't do something with it. Some of my friends said that the oder kept them awake nights. One family whose home is at Constable's Hook, N. J., and who are used to the clover scented air of Elizabeth and the Standard Oil works, moved away yesterday on account of it."

And soon afterward the police did come along to relieve the neighborhood of the poisonous and pestilential odor of a china dog. This is a true story told me by one of the victims.

Imagination is a great thing. I have seen a fresh air crank, after hours of restlessness on a Pullman car at night, raise a window and sleep sweetly all night, forgetting that it was a double window.

Thirty years ago I wrote a composition upon "The Powers of Imagination," and I then said, "The powers of imagination are certainly many and wonderful." Pungent and radical as this statement seemed to me at the time, I can say now truly, even after the flight of years, that I see no reason for changing my mind.

Bill Nye

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

LARGE POTATO CROPS.

Good Soils, Good Seed and Plenty of Potash Fertilizer Are Required.

The potato crop grown with the smallest amount of care must yet cost more to bring it to maturity than do average grain crops. It is impossible to greatly lessen the cost of potatoes needed to plant an acre. Whoever attempts to do this by selecting inferior potatoes, or by cutting the tubers to single eyes, runs great risk of losing far more in the crop than he saves in the cost of planting. The seed eye makes a more vigorous start for having a liberal chunk of starchy nutrition in the form of potato attached to it. There may be exceptions to this rule, as there are to nearly all of a general character. We have usually planted four to six bushels of cut potatoes per acre. Those who plant potatoes uncut require from six to eight or nine bushels, according to the size of the potato seed used.

This preliminary increased expense of a good crop pays tenfold the extra cost that is involved. At each further step of the work of growing the crop increased outlay is followed by like gratifying result. This is especially true of the farmer who not only has money to spend, but has the enterprise, industry and executive ability required to do the work promptly.

For a crop that involves so large cost of seed and extra cost of labor only the best soil should be chosen. The experienced potato grower no longer heavily manures poor land for growing a potato crop. He wants a soil made rich by previous manuring and by plowing under clover or some other of the leguminous renovating crops. If a large quantity of coarse manure is used to fertilize poor land for potatoes, it will inevitably cause blight of the foliage and rot in the tubers.

The large potato growers now understand the necessity for heavy additions of potash fertilizers for increasing the potato crop. It is because stable manure is generally deficient in potash that it does harm by making a succulent, unhealthy growth. The development of starch in the tubers is through the leaves. These are kept vigorous by plenty of potash, and when the leaves do their work well the quality of the tuber is improved.

Plenty and not too much moisture is essential for good potato crops. A drained soil, a clover ley plowed under early in spring and continuous cultivation until the potato crops cover the ground will give this condition. If the soil is drained and the potato foliage is large, the crop will not be rotted even in a wet season unless fresh manure has been applied to it. If the potato grower wants to draw out coarse manure in winter to be plowed under, let it be on land intended for corn. This is a crop that we have never have seen injured by manure. The potato crop may be.

One year with another the potato crop pays the careful farmer better than any other. It pays very large profits about one year in three and as well as most other crops in the years intervening. It is a crop that fits in well with the system of mixed husbandry that is coming into favor, because it gives employment during the larger part of the year, explains American Cultivator, authority for the foregoing. Of course, no matter how the plant may be manured, there will be no crop unless increasing vigilance is used to destroy the potato larva. The use of poisons must be prompt, as a few hours' delay will cause considerable loss. It is very rare in a hot summer that the potato grower does not have a few hills ruined before he can stop the destruction.

Feeding Value of Corn Stover.

There is increasing evidence of the value of corn stover as food for cattle, sheep and horses, and Professor G. E. Morrow of the Illinois station believes that it may wisely be substituted for a large part of the hay fed to farm animals. There are practical difficulties in saving and handling the fodder and husking the ears to leave the stover. While ensilage is largely fed to dairy cows, it is little used for fattening cattle. Experiments at many stations show that the largest food value per acre is produced in ordinary seasons by planting corn more thickly than is the common practice. This reduces the size of the ear, thus removing one objection to feeding ear corn. In many cases it is best to feed the snapped corn or the corn fodder without husking. Shredding the stalks is preferable to cutting.

Items In Tile Drainage.

The reason why a cylinder form is best in tile is that the water may be heaviest at the lowest point through its entire length, and so dislodge and wash out any sediment that would otherwise lodge. And where stone or plank drains are made form the bottom narrower than the top for the same purpose. A drain that is filled with silt is worthless. A V shaped drain will do the best and longest service. An A shaped drain lets a little stream meander first to one side and to the other and soon fills up. In buying tile for drainage get round tile. This advice is from The Farm Journal.

Experiments With Corn Fodder.

At the Pennsylvania station an experiment was conducted to determine the best stage for cutting green corn fodder as shown by the butter fat produced when the fodder was fed to cows. The results favored cutting when the corn was medium mature—leaves beginning to dry, husks green and kernels mostly dented. Pound for pound the corn fodder in this stage was found to be equal to good timothy hay, although only about four-fifths of the fodder was eaten, and the lot on hay made a gain in live weight.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

The Proposed Change In the Method by the Department of Agriculture.

It has been proposed that all seeds, bulbs, shrubs, vines, cuttings and plants purchased and propagated by the secretary of agriculture, as required by law, shall be distributed to the agricultural experiment stations in the several states and territories, to be by them redistributed to such persons as shall engage to make full tests of the same under the direction of the stations and to furnish the stations with written reports of those tests on blanks to be provided by the secretary of agriculture, and he shall allot to such agricultural experiment stations as make application to him such amounts from any funds appropriated under the provisions of this act as may seem to him advisable to enable the stations to purchase seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and plants for distribution, in the manner aforesaid and to pay the expenses of such distribution, with due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories.

For the present wasteful and extravagant distribution of seeds it is proposed to substitute a limited distribution of new and rare varieties through the stations. These stations are in charge of trained experts who are familiar with the needs of their respective localities. In co-operation with the United States department of agriculture the stations can easily ascertain what new and rare varieties are available and can select such kinds of seed as will be most likely to give good results in their respective localities. They will be able to engage the services of competent farmers, who will make fall tests of the seed under directions given by the stations. The results of these tests will be distributed in the bulletins of the stations, which are regularly issued to more than 500,000 persons directly connected with the agricultural industry, and which are largely quoted by thousands of agricultural and other papers. In this way, at a comparatively small expense, it will be practicable to secure whatever useful results are possible through the distribution of seeds.

The proposed bill to regulate the distribution of seeds through the experiment stations takes into account the fact that the needs of different communities in this direction vary greatly. In many states, particularly in the north and east, it is comparatively easy for the farmers to obtain seeds even of varieties which are new and rare. In certain regions of the south and west, on the other hand, there is great need for the introduction of better varieties than are now used or for experimental tests to determine what kinds of plants will grow best in those regions. It is therefore left with the secretary of agriculture to determine, after consultation with the officers of the experiment stations, to what extent seeds shall be distributed in any particular locality.

While under the present plan almost no reports of any value are received, the stations will be able to get many definite reports, and through the publication of results in their bulletins will not only carry direct information regarding the seeds distributed to the farmers, but will also call their attention to the desirability of the diversification of crops in many regions, and thus aid in the development of our agriculture. Along with the results of the test the stations will undoubtedly publish information regarding the proper culture and management of such plants as tests have shown to be useful in their respective localities.

Potatoes as Feed For Stock.

At the Leipsic experiment station in Germany potatoes have been fed to cows, sheep and swine to test their value. The results justify the directors in advising the use of potatoes when they are very cheap and plentiful. They should be cooked for swine, and for fattening cattle they can be fed either raw or cooked when given with hay, meal and other substances. Cows in milk should be fed daily 25 pounds of washed raw potatoes. The larger potatoes should be cut. As a feed they are not good for young lambs nor for cattle under 2 years of age.

The Green Cut Bone Fad.

Green cut bone is enjoying an honestly earned boom. It is being profitably employed as a poultry food, being a cheap as well as effective source of muscle makers for the birds. It is also fed to hogs with profit. Some farmers use it as a fertilizer, but as its feeding value is greater than its plant food value this latter is not advised. Progressive poultrymen testify to its excellent results upon laying hens.

News and Notes.

Gardening by electricity is practiced by an extensive market gardener near Boston.

A new early tomato, originated in Vermont, is introduced under the name "New Imperial."

Wood ashes are particularly valuable for use on lawns or in the fruit garden—for strawberry and bush fruits; also for fruit trees of all kinds.

If you want good putty, make it yourself, using linseed oil and whiting.

Look out for weed seeds in your clover seed. There is no easier way to cover your fields with noxious weeds.

To kill moles soak some grains of corn, sweet corn preferred, until soft. Then split the germ end with a penknife and insert a small quantity of strychnine. Then close the split and drop five or six grains in the freshly made runs of the moles. Spring is the best season for this work, writes an American Agriculturist correspondent.

The more progressive agricultural colleges are having what is termed the "short course." A single term during the winter months is specially arranged for farmer boys who cannot afford a longer course.

A Late Lullaby.

The following is the way the lullaby is sung now in Kansas:

Rockaby, baby, your mamma has gone.
She's out at a caucus and will be till dawn.
She wore papa's trousers, and in them looked queer.
So hushaby, baby, your papa is here.

—Fresno Republican.

Living Evidence.

"Who's that chap?"

"Don't you know? Why, that's Bumpus, the new novelist. I tell you, he's coming to the front quickly."

"So I perceive."

Satisfied.

He—I tell you frankly I don't expect to love you so much afterward if you consent to marry me. When my passion for you has cooled off and I get down to business, I expect to double my income.

She—Darling, I am yours.—New York Herald.

A Flood of Light.

Drug Clerk—What did you say is the matter with your husband?

Customer—Neuralgia.

Drug Clerk—Now I can read the prescription!—Harlem Life.

Ignorant Then.

She—Do you remember that you said you would do anything I asked when I promised to marry you?

He—Yes, but I didn't know then how much spare time a woman had to think up things to ask for.—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Sure Way.

Cobble—I understand Bilgor is going to close up his business.

Stone—That so? How is he going to do it?

Cobble—Stop advertising.—Clothier and Furnisher.

FASHIONS

A NOVEL AND NEAT BODICE.

By Her Sleeve Must the Fashionable Woman Be Known Today.

Many pretty things offer themselves for note just now and more novelties than might be expected at this season. A black crepon gown recently seen meets one of the difficulties of dress—namely, a becoming gown for a stout figure. The bodice was made with the front entirely covered with handsome black guipure, resembling

A NEW BLOUSE.

rich Spanish point. It was carried well down below the waist, diminishing the size. The skirt was bordered with black velvet and guipure.

Velvet, by the way, is certainly in the ascendant everywhere. A black velvet skirt and bodice have turquoise blue silk introduced in a V form on the back and front of the latter, trimmed with rays of jet, while the fullness at the back of the skirt is formed into a butterfly bow, with a jet buckle in the center, that secures it on to the bodice, bordered at the neck by black accordion plaited chiffon, forming epaulets over the sleeves.

Fresh, attractive and appropriate in style for a young lady is the blouse shown in the cut, of pink crepon or canvas cloth, accordion plaited and striped with frills crossed in the center with silver braid or fancy galon. Similar trimming encircles the full elbow sleeves in plain canvas, over which droops a Greek drapery in sarah silk. A belt in ruby velvet fastens at the side under a cluster of loops and ends.

In evening gowns satin holds its own against all intruders, but it is most diversely trimmed. A most original black satin dress of recent creation has both the back and front of the skirt of yellow satin covered with black net and horizontal lines of narrow black ribbon. The same materials also form part of the bodice. The hem of this dress is treated in the new French fashion. Instead of any ballyouse, two pinked out frills of silk are sewed at the hem, so that they lengthen the skirt instead of being placed inside.

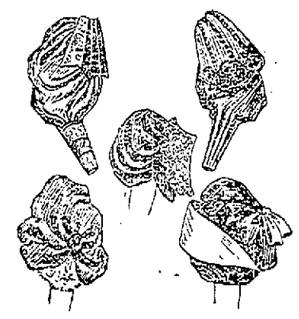
The sleeve continues to engross the greatest share of Dame Fashion's thoughts and inventive genius, and this august personage produces each day some new triumph of her art. She turns out for the pleasure of her votaries not only sleeves that are labeled new, but sleeves—in fact, odd sleeves, decidedly original, as well as sleeves elegant and sleeves coquettishly pretty. Whether she will or not by her sleeve must the fashionable woman be known today.

In the cut Fig. 1 represents a (comparatively speaking) unobtrusive afternoon sleeve, to which, however, deft touches in arranging its fullness have imparted graceful and unusual outlines. It is of china silk ornamented with wristlets and fan plaitings in either velvet, satin or peau de soie in a deep tint, relieved with cream embroidery or gimp.

The "Elegant" is the name rightly applied to No. 2, of which the fullness of the upper part is arranged from the elbow to the wrist in flat folds. The drooping epaulets, bordered with gimp and striped with spangles, are lined with bright colored silk.

Of the evening sleeves shown, No. 4 is a most becoming gauze puffing tastefully looped up in a vandyke to display a flounce of spangled lace.

The odd melon shaped arrangement, No. 4, consists of a gauze balloon adorned at the top with a bow of shot ribbon, in



STYLE IN SLEEVES.

keeping with the faille revers, which crosses diagonally the arm. No. 5 is a short sleeve in shot velvet or peau de soie, caught up in wavy folds and finished off at the side with a revers, over which rests a large collar in antique lace.

Fashion's Echoes.

Decided contrasts are so much worn this season that a gown wherein everything "matches" is rather a relief to the eye and quite sure to achieve a decided success.

Combs and jeweled pins with which to adjust curls and straying locks are in great variety.

It would be difficult to be overdressed now. Lace is piled upon fur, and fur upon velvet.

Tea gowns, with chiffon trimmings, lace, large watteau plaits and soft, graceful draperies, are in excellent taste for this favorite garment.

Spots have been introduced on crepons with large crepings, green pea spots on pearl white, or petunia on white. White spots on green plain and shot, with gold and blue on black, are other varieties. An altogether novel treatment of this material appears to have a thin upper surface, like tarlatan, apparently quite distinct, but literally woven together, and it softens it and gives it an indefinable charm.

Some of this winter's feather fans have ostrich or marabout tips, turning downward from the top of the fan. The object seems to be to produce the appearance of great fullness in the feathers.

A Dream.

"If I had the money," remarked Mr. Weary Watkins, "ju know what I'd do? I'd hire me a private car, with real feather beds on the trucks, and travel about in one blessed dream of happiness the year round."—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Way.

"Sometimes I am so near, love,
And then I am so far;
Sometimes you seem to hear, love,
Then deaf to me you are.

"Sometimes when I have kissed you
You seem to think it name.
I wonder when I've missed you
If you have felt the same.

"Sometimes when I have written
You, dear, with trembling hand,
Although you say you're smitten,
You did not understand.

"Sometimes I wonder, sweetness,
What I am blind to see,
If love in its completeness
You really feel for me."

Her face lights up with feeling,
Her brown eyes softly glow,
A sudden light revealing
Of what he doesn't know.

"If all my love I show you"—
She simpers. "Oh, you men!
As if I didn't know you—
You wouldn't love me then."

—New York World.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

The Telephone Girl.

Her voice was sweet and trembly.
The accents made me dizzy
As they floated through the telephone,
"Silk-ety-six is busy!"

I kept the bell a-ringing
Till the wires were hot and sizzy,
But still the plaintive murmur came,
"Silk-ety-six is busy!"

I pictured her with big blue eyes
And hair all blond and frizzy.
Again I rang! Once more it came,
"Silk-ety-six is busy!"

This time I ventured to converse.
"I say! Miss—aw—Miss Lizzie."
"Go, take a tumble, sir!" she said.
"Silk-ety-six is busy!"

—New York Sun.

Just the Thing.

"These jokes I've inserted into the farce," said the playwright, "are some I dug out of an old funny paper. They've been printed everywhere, recited by every one and repeated on all occasions. They."—

"Say not another word," said the theatrical manager, springing up and wringing the author's hand. "I accept the play at your own price!"—Chicago Record.

That Kiss I Stole.

I never forgot that kiss I stole
When I caught her unawares.
How could I help it? She looked so sweet
As she fluttered down the stairs.

I never forgot that kiss I stole.
How could I forget it when
It cost me a thousand in the courts
And left me the saddest of men?

—Boston Courier.

Unreserved.

Kate—I want to tell Aunt Susan about my engagement, but I don't know whether I can trust her or not. I don't want it to get out just yet.

Edith—Trust her? Of course you can't. You know she makes no secret of her age, and a woman who will tell her age will tell anything.—Boston Transcript.

A Sidewalk Victim.

Though in elegance of speech
Far above the common reach
And a man occupied to teach
Lessons nice,
His fine phrases seemed too flat
To express where he was at
When unkindly he sat
On the ice.

—New York Press.

Bad Thought About It.

Kind Lady—Do you ever think of the solemn fact that we all must die?

Tramp—Yes, mum, often.

"So do I, and I hope to die the death of a Christian. Have you ever thought of the death you would like to die?"

"Yes, mum. I'd like to be drowned in a beer vat."—New York Weekly.

Her Training.

"Where are you going to, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to cooking school, sir," she said.
"What do you learn there, my pretty maid?"
"I learn to make brickbats from flour," she said.

—Truth.

Modesty Explained.

Foreigner—Many of you Americans have distinguished ancestors, yet you never mention them. Why is that?

American—It's this way: While we are poor we are ashamed to boast, and when we get rich we don't need ancestors.—New York Weekly.

But It Didn't Work.

"Must we economize?" she said.
"Each other's taste we'll try.
You choose the dresses that I wear,
And your cigars I'll buy."

—Washington Star.

No Comparison.

Johnny (who has jammed his finger)—Plague take it!

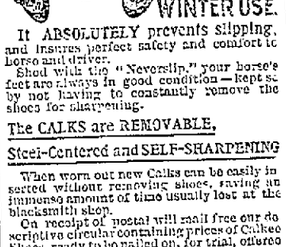
Teacher—Oh, Johnny, you shouldn't say that!

Johnny—You'd oughter hear my papa when he hurts hisself!—Boston Transcript.

They Won't.

Womankind may get so clever
That they will leave us in the lurch,
But it's doubtful if they ever
Take their bonnets off in church.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.



ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE

THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE.
It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.
Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.
The CALKS are REMOVABLE,
Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING
When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.
On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calkee Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.
SHADBOLT & BOYD IRON CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS
Dealers in
Hardware, Blacksmiths' Supplies, etc.
Sole Agents Racine County.

WHAT PEFFER'S NERVICOR DID.
It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self abuse or excess and indiscretion. Vitalizes shrunken and worthless organs. Insist on having Nervicor, no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 a box, or 6 for $5, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by R. T. ROBINSON and W. R. KIRKBY

UNITED STATES & FOREIGN
PATENTS
JOHN E. WILES.
TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS & C
OBTAIN PATENT CAUSES
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.
Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula
P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude that prevailed.
For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malarial dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.
Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, dropsy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. L. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA
Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.
ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.
Capt. J. D. Johnston.
To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.
Skin Cancer Cured.
Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.
SEGUIN, TEX., January 11, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken three or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.
Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

WHAT BRINGS RELEASE FROM DIRT AND GREASE? WHY DON'T YOU KNOW?
SAPOLIO

PRIZES ON PATENTS.
How to Get $100 and Perhaps Make a Fortune.
We secure patents and to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas we offer a prize of one hundred dollars to be paid on the first of every month to the person who submits to us the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. We will also advertise the invention free of charge in the National Recorder, a weekly newspaper, published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States and is devoted to the interests of inventors.
Not so Hard as It Seems.
The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company wishes to dispel. It is the simple amount of things and small inventions that make the great est amount of money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody, at something or another, conceives an idea, which, if patented, would probably be worth to him a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, the collar button, the nut lock, the bottle stopper, the snow shovel, are things that almost everyone sees some way of improving upon, and it is these kind of inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author.
The prize we offer will be paid at the end of each month, whether the application has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent.
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Gen'l Manager,
618 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
P. S. The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about seventeen hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL

For the relief of BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, DEFORMITIES and all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
Send $1.00 for a bottle of our celebrated Eye Water for sore, inflamed and weak eyes.
ARTIFICIAL EYES.
An assortment of eyes sent to any address allowing purchaser to select one or more and return the balance, thus assuring a perfect fit.
THE EAR and its DISEASES and DEFORMITIES are much better understood now than in former years, and yield more readily to proper treatment. Head noises, deafness and offensive discharges from the ear cured.
Address all letters carefully to
DR. B. A. CAMFIELD,
126 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

VITALIS

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VITALIS. It quickly and surely removes Nervousness, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Wasting Diseases and all effects of Self Abuse or excess and indiscretion. Restores lost Vitality, Power and Failing Memory. Wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package or six for $5.00 with a guarantee to CURE or REFUND THE MONEY. Circular free. Address CALUMET MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.
For Sale in Racine by WM. R KIRKBY, DRUGGIST.

David Lawton
—DEALER IN—
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, FIRE BRICK.
FIRE CLAY, CEMENT, STUCCO, ETC
—ALSO IN—
CARRIAGES
—AND—
Agricultural Implements.
Corner Fifth and Wisconsin Streets.
Advertise in the Journal

THE CROP ESTIMATE.

A GIGANTIC TASK FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Truly Phenomenal Wheat Crops of 1891-2—More Than 200,000,000 Bushels Left to Embarrass the Market—The Consumption Gaining on Production.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The war on the agricultural department, which has long been chronic, now bids fair to become acute, if it be lawful to speak of it as a disease. The department is condemned by the railroad interests for putting the crop estimates too low and by the farmers for putting them too high, by the rival bureau of Dodge, Snow & Co. for various departures from their methods, by silverites and Populists because it is officially for monometallism and by a few million other folks because Secretary Morton is, as they put it, "so stuck on himself." It has, however, one defender who is a host in himself—namely, the crop statistician and farmer optimist, C. Wood Davis—and as he is now accepted in England as America's best expert the department reports go in that realm. The people have not paid much attention to this little war because the finances have absorbed all popular interest, but it is really quite important, and it is now possible to give an intelligent opinion on the merits of the department and the correctness of its reports.

Mexico Not Much of a Rival.

After worrying Chairman Hatch of the house committee on agriculture until, as I fear, he dreaded the sight of me, I sought certainty at several other places. The Mexican minister gave me a very entertaining talk on the prospects of his country and has since kindly supplemented it with a written article on the effects of free silver coinage there, but he soon convinced me that Mexico is our rival in nothing unless it may be sugar and cattle. The Argentine minister almost convinced me that we might as well go out of the wheat business, as his country could supply all the needs of Europe, and the de-

SECRETARY MORTON.

partment's latest advices from Australia indicate that wheatgrowers there have about given up the idea of competing with Argentine. I soon found, however, that the world's demands are very certain to far outgrow Argentine's capacity, and after digesting all the tables down to the first of this year I went again to the agricultural department. They gave me a room to myself, with all the reports for ten years and an analysis of their system, the latest letters from our consuls abroad and the services of an expert clerk to explain everything, and I went at the mass determined to understand the subject or perish in the attempt.

I had no difficulty in locating the main trouble. The source of it was in the truly phenomenal crops of 1891-2. The department twice raised its estimates and still had them by far too low. Starting with 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat in round numbers for the two crops, it raised them to 1,128,000,000 bushels, but the trade movement showed the yield to be larger still, and it is now suggested by some experts that the crops of those two years may have reached the truly amazing aggregate of 1,300,000,000 bushels. Those two years will long rank in history as years when the earth literally "brought forth by handfuls," as in Joseph's time in Egypt, and in a less enlightened age miracle would have been called in to explain them and myths and legends have multiplied. As an immense amount had been carried over from 1889-90, it really seems as if the American farmer had the task of disposing in two years of nearly 1,350,000,000 bushels of wheat. Cautious experts would make the amount only 100,000,000 less. As the outside estimates for food were 520,000,000 bushels and for seed 110,000,000 bushels and the exports account for bult 417,000,000 bushels, it is evident that considerably over 200,000,000 bushels were left to embarrass the market for the two subsequent years.

Difficulties of Estimating.

It is this surplus which our farmers have been kicking before them from year to year. It has vitiated all subsequent calculations, and thus the trade movement every year shows more grain than the department estimates. Of course this cannot last, and this year the two are likely to come out even. As the department had greatly underestimated the two "surprise crops," it is open to its enemies to charge that it is in the habit of underestimating, and as the crop reports are made up about the time that Wall street wants to boom railroad stocks, dividends depending on the grain to be transported, and Chicago speculators want to depress the market, there is a fine opening for a war of exports. Another and a very curious difficulty is that in some staples the local reports habitually overestimate and in others grossly underestimate. Thus, in looking over the tobacco reports, I found that for several years while this work was only bureau business the producers counted down so much faster than the statistician could count up that the reports became utterly worthless, and a delegation of the trade called on him and remonstrated vigorously.

He read them a reply which is a curious compound of apology and defiance, and in it is this interesting statement: In a previous year the assessors in Kentucky, officials sworn to return the exact amount for taxation, put the aggregate so low that he raised it and excited their wrath, but the actual sales showed it to be 57 per cent greater than their assessment. Mr. J. R. Dodge, then statistician, was so savagely attacked by various papers and interests that for three years there were practically no full reports except on corn, wheat and oats. He had been in the office a quarter of a century, but went out with the Harrison administration. We have the word of himself and his assistant, Mr. B. W. Snow, that they had done splendid for the government, from which I suppose that they concluded that they could do still better for themselves, and having the government system down pretty fine they got up a bureau of their own. The tobacco men have abated none of their hostility to Mr Dodge, and as he has recently criticised the tobacco reports of the department a sarcastic Kentuckian wants to know if his hostility dates back to that interview in 1887, when, says this member, "we overhauled him so vigorously."

Sources of Error.

This is given as an illustration of the hostility between the bulls and bears, and of course the same parties charge that Mr. Snow fell into the hands of the Chicago speculators interested in depressing the market, while the other side charges the department with all sorts of perversions in the interest of the bulls. One thing is certain—there is a regular discrepancy, the syndicate of papers taking the Snow estimates always putting the crop much higher than does the department. It is further certain that the trade movement did for some years show a much larger crop than the department estimates, the excess being 41,000,000 bushels in 1890, 63,000,000 in 1891, 34,000,000 in 1892 and 64,000,000 in 1893; but, as aforesaid, the indications now are that the dead weight left over from the "surprise years" is pretty well worked off, and that this year the trade movement will justify the department. A single item will show the drift of the evidence. On Jan. 19 the big elevator firm of the northwest, which has 100 elevators on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad and branches between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, reports that 67 of those elevators are idle for want of grain, and the firm's secretary gives it as his opinion that the crop of South Dakota was only 3,000,000 bushels, instead of 18,000,000, as reported.

One more source of error should be noted. At first reports were obtained largely from those in the railroad interest, and the department had to be constantly on guard against overestimates, but as the machinery got in better order the reports came in directly from farmers, and in 1890 it was discovered that farmers were rapidly tending to underestimate. The department, long accustomed to guard against one exaggeration, was suddenly called on to guard against the exact opposite, and on top of this came the "surprise crops" of 1891-2. Even so cautious and experienced a calculator as Wood Davis was badly deceived by this combination. He had confidently promised that the grain glut would soon give way, and that this year at the furthest would bring rising prices. The Hungarian minister of agriculture and H. Kains Jackson of England, probably the best estimaters in Europe, raised his figures and put the world's yield of 1893 at something over 2,200,000,000 bushels, but the trade movements showed that even they underestimated it, and though our own crop was short the world that year probably produced nearly 2,400,000,000. And only 45 years ago—but the business was not then on a scientific basis—experts estimated the world's crop of wheat at only 800,000,000. No wonder it is cheap!

Laws Against Options.

A singular and rather amusing feature of the situation is that they are having exactly the same kind of a quarrel in Germany, with the same complaints and almost the same remedies proposed. The latest communication from Hon. Charles de Kay, our consul general at Berlin, tells of general conventions of the agriculturists and presents figures showing that, although they pay less wages than are paid in England and but one-third of ours, they are producing wheat at an actual loss. Almost every remedy suggested by the Populists and every bill advocated by Chairman Hatch has strenuous advocates there, and the landowners' convention in Saxony early in January recommended government silos and warehouses, with certificates to the producer on which he could borrow, while other conventions declared for "strict laws against option sales and a radical reform in the finances of the empire."

Mr. de Kay hints that the discontented Germans go much further in the direction of socialism than any farmer in this country has yet ventured to propose and gives some long and unpronounceable German names of the societies they are trying to organize. All the farmers know that the government estimates the wheat crop of last year at 400,000,000 bushels, and that the rival bureau out west puts it some 50,000,000 bushels larger, but the important fact on which all authorities agree is that the acreage is not increasing, and the crop average for the past two years is decreasing, and that a powerful economic law has come to the farmer's aid.

Whenever an article of general desire is greatly cheapened, the consumption increases greatly, but when the price again rises consumption does not correspondingly fall off, for the habit of use has been established. There are at least 100,000,000 more people using wheat than there were 12 years ago, and yet 5,000,000 colored people and 1,000,000 whites in the far south use corn bread almost exclusively. And this brings me to the greatest mystery in the business, and one which the department cannot explain. It is the most notorious of well known facts that the corn crop has declined rapidly for four years, and that last year it was at least 40 per cent smaller than the crop of 1890, and yet all the commercial results are the same as if there had been a great increase. The department estimates the crop of last year at 1,213,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1881. In 1891 the crop was 2,060,000,000, and in 1893 it had declined to 1,619,000,000. Now it is certain that there was no surplus left over; that the stock on hand at the beginning of this year is extremely small; that exports have decreased but a trifle, and that consumption has been fairly maintained, and yet the price of corn is steadily going down. It knocks my arithmetic. Here is where the silverites get in their work. All we can say by way of conclusion is that consumption of grain is once more gaining on production, and that, financial troubles aside, there appears upon the horizon a faint gleam of hope for the farmer, the advices from all nations pointing, though somewhat obscurely, to the approach of a better day.

J. B. PARKE.

The Peridot.

Jewelers say that the peridot is a species of olivine, of the same class as the beryl, aquamarine and topaz, and that it is, in fact, the ancient "topazion," otherwise known as the chrysolite. It is found in Egypt, Ceylon, Peru and Brazil, good crystals being extremely rare. Of its various shades of green—olive, leaf, pistachio or leek—the clear leaf green is the most admired, as a rule. Of all the precious stones the peridot is the most difficult to polish. The final touch is given on a copper wheel moistened with sulphuric acid, a process which requires the greatest care, for, if dipped into the acid, the stone has the peculiarity of becoming soluble. Sometimes it is cut in rose form or on cabochon, like the carbuncle, but it is better and more valuable when worked in small steps, as the brilliance is thereby increased.

A Skating Episode.

I knew I was too stout
To venture safely out
On the ice,
But dainty Nellie Black,
In her brand new sealskin sack,
Looked so nice!

I caught a fleeting glance
As she looked at me askance,
Skimming by,
That set my blood afire
With a reckless, mad desire
For a try.

So I struck out from the shore
A hundred feet or more,
Quite at ease.
Then I thought I'd try my skates,
Cutting frills and figure eights,
If you please.

I was getting on quite well
When I spied my dainty Nell
Coming back.
How I neither know nor care,
But my feet went in the air—
Bang! Crack!

The impression that I made
Was not great, I'm afraid,
Upon Nell,
But I'm sure I left my mark
On the ice in Central park
Where I fell!

—New York Evening Sun.

Put Off.

There is a young lady living out in the west end who teaches a class at a mission Sunday school in the suburbs. Each Sunday she encourages the children to be present on the following Sunday by giving them a hint in glowing terms of what the next lesson will be.

Last Sunday, as usual, she told them that next Sunday's lesson would be about Lot's wife—how she disobeyed and looked over her shoulder, and how she was turned into a pillar of salt.

While the rest of the class were revolving the wonderful story in their minds in open mouthed astonishment there were two soiled fingers shaking violently over the heads of the balance, and when the young lady asked for the question the owner of the fingers exclaimed:

"Teacher, did they eat the salt?"

The young lady's forethought is the better part of her wisdom. She was puzzled only for a moment. She smiled upon the tot who had given her such a close call and answered:

"Oh, you must come next Sunday and hear."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Into one's character, as into the characters of others, one gets little flashes of real light here and there, now and then. The moments are not agreeable. They are the flashes of a policeman's lantern. While they are shining disguise is impossible.

The Italian millet now used almost entirely as a food for birds was formerly sustenance for men!

DAWN.

Words by CLARENCE WALKER. Music by H. SOMERSET.

Andante.

p espressivo *cres* *rall dim p*

When the pale moon drowns the wide world In a flood of sil - ver
That dawn may come, Ah! who knows? And find us wear - ied

marc il basso

light, And our sor - rows fall up - - on..... us In the si - lence of the
out With the toil of life and trou..... ble, With the help - less-ness of

night, Though earth..... may stretch be - tween us. And hope..... have flown a-
doubt. The fault..... was mine, my dar - - ling! May the pain..... come all to

rall *a tempo* *rall* *a tempo* *rall* *a tempo* *rall*

way, Our lives may come to geth..... er In the dawn - ing of some
me! No mis - er - y too great;..... love, That brings me back to

a tempo *rall* *a tempo* *rall*

day.
thee.

a tempo *cres* *rall dim p*

Copyright, New York Musical Echo Co., 1894.

Dawn.

FAT, FAIR AND GREAT

STOUTNESS THAT GOES HAND IN HAND WITH INTELLECT.

Gratifying Facts For Those Who Are Given to Embonpoint—European Female Rulers Who Are Stout—Fame and Obesity Present and Past.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is to Queen Victoria's altogether abnormal obesity rather than to any rheumatic affection that must be ascribed the difficulty which she now experiences in walking, ascent of even the easiest stairs or gradient having long since become a physical impossibility. Considerably below the middle size, she is under 5 feet in height, the smallest as well as the broadest reigning monarch in the world, her width being almost equal to her length. Though so stunted in stature and so phenomenally stout, yet no one can deny that she has been not only a very

QUEEN VICTORIA AT THE SPINNING WHEEL.

good but also a very great queen, whose name is destined to live in history as that of the most sagacious and illustrious monarch of the nineteenth century.

Physical and Mental Breadth.

For some reason or other which philologists may possibly explain nearly all the great and celebrated women, both of the present time and of bygone ages, have displayed a strong tendency to embonpoint. There appears to be some analogy and proportion between breadth of beam and breadth of character, between overdupels tissue and weight of judgment, between solidity of physique and solidity of sense. Fat and grandeur appear to go hand in hand, as far as the fair sex is concerned, and it is difficult to find a single instance of a thin woman even achieving greatness or fame.

Cleopatra, the Egyptian queen who bewitched Marc Antony and by so doing changed the course of the history of the world, remains on record as having been small and fat. So, too, the Roman empress Agrippina, the shrewd but dissolute mother of Nero. Laura, the muse of Petrarch, was fair and fair, with blond hair. The Marie Fiametta whom Boccaccio rendered famous was a fat brunette, while the proportions of Lucrezia Borgia, Catarina Cornaro, of Marguerite of Navarre and Marie de' Medici, were all of the most generous amplitude. Queen Elizabeth of England was tall, red haired and extremely stout, as was also her sister and predecessor on the throne, Bloody Mary. Good Queen Anne, who presented sacramental plate to several churches in New England and the state of New York, was almost as great of girth as is Queen Victoria, and, if she cannot be precisely described as a very great monarch, yet it must be remembered that it was during her reign that England achieved some of the most famous victories that figure in the pages of history, while, if she herself did not take any active part in the glorious achievements of her long reign, yet she had the good sense to know how to surround herself with great statesmen and commanders who endowed it with lustre. Empress Catherine of Russia, who has lately been occupying to such an extent the students of European history, and who was certainly one of the most interesting and conspicuous figures of the last century, is shown by her portraits recently published to have been tall and extremely fat. Empress Maria Thereso, the most glorious figure in the annals of the reigning house of Austro-Hungary, was very stout in her youth and became downright obese toward the latter end of her reign. Her ill fated daughter, Queen Marie Antoinette, whose misfortune and death on the scaffold will render her in all ages an object of tender and pathetic interest, took after the great empress in respect of bulk, and, curiously enough, her successor on the throne of France, the Empress Josephine, manifested the tendency characteristic of the creole to an excess of adipose tissue after passing the meridian of her fairy tale life. Her contemporary, Mme. de Stael, the bitterest and most viperlike of all the great Napoleon's enemies, was small, dark and pudgy. George Sand, the famous novelist, had a beautiful head, but was fat and undersized. It was of her that Heine remarked that "her head alone bears the cachet of the ideal, the build of her body being too short and fat."

Queens Christina and Isabella.

Of the women who have played conspicuous roles in the present century there is not one who has not been fat. All the queens and princesses who have the blood of the Bourbons in their veins show a pronounced tendency to embonpoint. Thus the late Queen Christina of Spain was almost repulsive in her obesity after attaining middle age, and if her handsome morganatic husband, Munoz, whom she had, solely because of his good looks, elevated from the rank of a private of the guards to that of general, grandee, cabinet minister and duke, remained loyal and devoted to her, it must have been from a feeling of gratitude rather than from sentiments of admiration. One of the daughters of this queen by the plebeian born Munoz, by the bye, married an Italian, Prince del Drago, whose son is at the present moment in this country endeavoring to angle an American heiress, his sole capital being a jeweled coronet which he has inherited from his queenly grandmother. Still more stout than Queen Christina of disreputable memory is her eldest daughter, the ex-Queen Isabella. Although she tips the scales at 300 pounds, her weight does not impair the still marvelous grace and majesty of her deportment or her mercurial friskiness of behavior.

Still Further Evidence.

Queen Marguerite of Italy, after having gallantly fought tooth and nail during the past 15 years against embonpoint, trying every specific from Alpine climbing to drinking vinegar in large quantities, has finally given up the struggle and is putting on flesh at such a rate as to lead to the conviction that before very long she will resemble those Levantine women whose obesity serves as a foil to the plastic beauties of their young daughters. Queen Emma of Holland, although barely 36 years of age, has become so fat as to have lost nearly every trace of the elegant and graceful figure that was her principal attraction at the time of her marriage to old King William, and the same may be said of that other royal widow, Empress Frederick of Germany. Queen Natalie, too, who was once so famous for her charms, has seen them succumb to the encroachments of superfluous flesh, while here in America Susan Anthony and most of those other leaders among women who have achieved fame during the past half century have been quite the reverse of thin.

That stoutness should go hand in hand with power, influence, intellect and personal magnetism where the fair sex is concerned must be a matter for universal congratulation, for were the world to be ruled by thin and lean women, instead of fat ones, there is no doubt that it would present a less rosy, less happy and more ascetic aspect.

E. S. NORTON.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Something About Its Cleveland Plant Suggested by the Latest Opposition.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—There is probably no city in the country where the latest attempt, accounts of which were wired broadcast over the land a few days ago, to down the Standard Oil company will be watched with greater interest than here. Nor probably, I think I am justified in adding, is there a city anywhere whose business men will look upon this attempt more doubtfully than here. Cleveland is full of men who have been taught bitter lessons about the likelihood of victory going to the strong as the result of their bucking the Standard.

It is not my purpose here to defend any monopoly, least of all the Standard Oil company. I could not help it by defending it any more than I could hurt it by attacking it. But the Standard Oil company has some good points. Its workmen rarely strike, and there are few differences of any sort between it and its employees. It is more than possible this is due to Standard magnates realizing that the public, already heavily prejudiced against the great corporation, would be so overwhelmingly with the men in case of strike as to materially benefit them. It is quite probable, too, that the Standard's managers have learned the lesson, so difficult for most employers to assimilate, that well paid labor is always more productive than ill paid, and that it is sometimes possible to lose more in one week's strike than might be saved in a year's 5 per cent reduction of wages.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Columbian museum in Chicago is the model of the original Standard Oil works as erected by John D. Rockefeller, Henry Fingler et al. They were comically small compared to the vast works that now employ thousands of men every day of the year and represent an investment of millions of dollars. These works were built in the midst of what was a dense forest a few decades ago and presented a vastly different appearance from that of the present ones in every other way as well as in the matter of size. Then they could be reached only by driving a few miles out of the city of Cleveland over wretched clay roads. Now the trolley car takes the visitor to within a block or so of the wilderness of tanks and refineries, covering acres and acres of the canyon through which the sluggish Cuyahoga flows.

It is well worth any one's while to visit the Standard's works and to stand at some coign of vantage from which a birdseye view of the whole vast infernolike place may be had. Clouds of sooty smoke will be observed issuing from numbers of chimneys, some tall and slender and some short and stubby. Here and there can be seen slowly creeping along the network of tracks that enmesh the enormous tanks and everywhere little black specks moving about like ants. These are the men, and nothing can more effectually teach the lesson of man's individual and physical insignificance and at the same time the other lesson of the power of the human mind over matter than a half hour's observation of these moving specks among the tanks.

The Standard Oil company has always been one of the luckiest corporations in the world, and it will gratify those who believe in the efficiency of talismanic influence to know that a battered, rusty horseshoe has been placed over every door in the Standard's building here.

M. I. DEXTER.

THE COUGAR STOLE A BABY.

But the Baby's Mother and the Hounds Got It Again.

[Special Correspondence.]

LAS CRUCES, N. M., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Reasoner's 6-months-old baby had an experience the other day which, when it gets a little bigger, it can brag about over all the other children in the county. The Reasoners live on a ranch in Fresnal canyon, over in the Organ mountains, and on this particular day Mrs. Reasoner and the baby were there alone. She went to the barn on some errand, and thinking she would not be gone more than five minutes left the baby playing on the floor. The day being bright and warm, both the window and the door were open.

As she started back she saw that a large cougar had come out of the brush 200 yards from the house and was trotting straight toward the open door. She threw stones at the beast and yelled at it, thinking she could perhaps frighten it away. But it paid no attention to her and kept straight on its way, with very evident purpose in its manner.

Then she remembered that a loaded rifle stood in the room beside the window, and she ran for that. The cougar had bounded into the house, and loud screams from the baby told what was happening there. As Mrs. Reasoner reached the window she faced the beast, crouched, with the baby in its mouth, to spring through. When it saw her, it turned and ran to the door. The baby put out both hands toward her and called and screamed the louder. Trembling, she drew out the rifle and raised it to her shoulder. But just as the cougar emerged from the door Mr. Reasoner's three hounds, which had been amusing themselves off in the woods, came running up, and all three fell upon the beast. To defend himself the cougar dropped the baby, and the baby's mother sprang into the midst of the melee and grabbed it from the mixture of claws, teeth, howls and yells. She quickly made sure that it had not been injured in the least. The cougar had picked it up by the clothing, and the little thing had not received even a scratch.

The big cat put up a brave fight against the three hounds and finally disabled one with its teeth, knocked over another with a blow of its paw and then made off in safety for the woods. Mrs. Reasoner thought she didn't care to shoot after she got the baby back.

FLORENCE FINCE-KELLY.

THE JEWELRY OF ART

THAT BRANCH OF SCULPTURE KNOWN AS BAS-RELIEFS.

Mr. Ralph Goddard and His Pillars of Modern English Literature—How This Form of Art Excels Painting—President Eliot and Dr. Parkhurst Modeled From Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Some three years ago a young man who had knocked about the world to some purpose, in that he had gained some lofty ideals of life, began to turn his artistic talent to practical account. The choice of a career had perplexed him perhaps more than it does the average young man, for the average young man does not have a number of mental predilections each applying at the door of his ambitious energy. This young man, Mr. Ralph B. Goddard by name, had tasted enough of experience on the stage not to be wholly in love with the actor's art to pursue as a life work. From early boyhood he had been clever with his pencil, as many of his preserved sketches attest, and doubtless it was this strong artistic faculty in his nature which finally dominated his activity.

In quite a modest way Mr. Goddard began to experiment in that branch of sculpture commonly known as bas-reliefs, which, be it said, has heretofore been almost entirely neglected in this country by artists of all classes. In Europe from ancient times the small pieces of sculpture, especially medallions in marble and bronze, have been prized both as public and family possessions. In France and Italy these little bronze pieces, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and later, were wrought by some of the master geniuses of that time. As a matter of fact, the development of the art of casting in bronze from a model was something of a blow and a setback to sculpture in marble, which means carving in marble. Plastic art always gains the advantage when it reaches a certain stage of perfection.

It is a real treat to visit Mr. Goddard's studio in this city. There one will see, first, original concepts in clay of 12 men who are among the pillars of modern English literature—namely, Thackeray, Dickens, Browning, Tennyson, Carlyle, Bryant, Poe, Hawthorne, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell and Emerson. These have all been reproduced in bronze and are certainly the most creditable examples of portraiture in bas-relief of these intellectual worthies ever wrought by any one sculptor. Truly has some one said that, compared with other arts, sculpture can tell but few things. Nevertheless these things it tells with unforgettable fidelity, and its great possibility in the hands of a master is the presentment of personality, as Emerson says, not merely the man before you, but the aspiring man within. Portrait and others painters have made this same claim for their art, but they are confined to flat surfaces and are otherwise restricted in

RALPH GODDARD.

the hope of accentuating individuality. The old Greek cynic spoke wisely, "The laying of colors on a wall to represent something simply confuses the verities of my observation."

But that suggests too long a chapter of discussion. Mr. Goddard contends, and it seems to me justly, that the bas-relief offers a refreshing variety of expression that is not only vitally suggestive, but absolutely true. The play of light and shadow serves to portray more clearly in its plastic proportions the man than does the marble bust, which "hates forever the blows of a worn out chisel." The tendency of sculpture in the United States, as it now stands in evidence, has been and is to subordinate the higher portraiture to general designs, whereas the object should be, in the main, to focus the inward man and to make as nearly as possible concrete or at least salient the soul and mind of the subject represented. It is natural that sculptors and painters should attempt the heroic in art as poets have attempted the epic. But as time goes on the minds and manners of men change, and each year, in this country at least, there is less love of the martial, belligerent spirit, which roused enthusiasm among our forebears.

Mr. Goddard has pressed a new button. Whether the American public will do the rest I do not know. At all events he will not suffer, for he has a private income. Surely he has started in the right direction—to produce small pieces from their subjects alone, that may be reproduced as they are in Europe, where hero worship, though in reality perhaps no stronger than on our cisatlantic soil, yet some how finds expression in plastic reproduction of popular heroes and leaders to a far greater extent. Nothing outlives "the everlasting bronze," and there must be in this "jewelry of art" a peculiar charm which time only mellows. Indeed such souvenirs are the heirlooms of time, enduring in pristine beauty long after gigantic monuments have crumbled into dust.

Mr. Goddard models from life whenever possible, and he attempts to bring out the most salient phases of personality in each sitter. President Eliot of Harvard university, the late Dr. McCosh and the late G. W. Childs, Dr. Talmage, Dr. Parkhurst and many others have been among Mr. Goddard's sitters. He already has received commissions which will keep him busy for years to come.

LEON MEAD.

A Burning Mountain.

A remarkable sight reported from Australia is a burning mountain at Wingen, New South Wales, 10½ miles from Sydney. It is 1,820 feet high and is supposed to be a large coal seam which has in some way become ignited and has been burning for many years. The course of the fire can be traced a considerable distance by the numerous depressions or chasms caused by the falling in of the ground from beneath which the coal has been consumed.

OF INTEREST TO WOMAN.

Another Masculine Garment Appropriated. Voice Culture a Fad—Sibyl Sanderson.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—It is an actual fact that some of the best dressed women, not content with usurping man's cravats and linen shirts, have made another invasion into his province and captured his pajamas, and, more surprising still, are wearing them at the sacrifice of their own dainty and becoming "nighties." Of course the pajama when worn by a woman bears but little resemblance except in shape to the masculine garment of the same name. The use of dainty silks of be-

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

coming colors, quantities of lace and yards and yards of ribbon transforms these comfortable though scarcely graceful articles into things of beauty. Except for traveling, really dainty women will hardly regard the pajama seriously, however. Nor are they likely to become a feature of spring trousseaus. Still some very well dressed women are wearing them.

The organizing of classes for the culture of the speaking voice is one of the latest fads in New York society. Great importance is laid upon speaking slowly and distinctly and the perfect enunciation of every syllable. There are certain scales of tones which are practiced daily, always low, but beautifully modulated. A long list of distinctive fads is attached to the memory of the American woman, but none is more important than this last one. When the immortal bard wrote that famous expression, "Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman," he had never heard the typical American woman's voice. If he had, that adjective "excellent" would undoubtedly have been expressed more forcibly. Foreigners say the voices of our men, as a rule, are less disagreeable than those of the women. The quality for which the American voice is principally famous is penetration.

The empire fan is one of the fashionable Napoleonic fancies of the season. It is an exact counterpart of the fan carried during that period. It is suggestive of a child's plaything and altogether too small to play the important role accorded the graceful feather fan when wielded by the modern coquette. The empire fan is neither graceful nor pretty. With an entire empire costume it would probably look better. But when carried with the present style of dress it suggests incongruities. It is made of light colored gauzes or thin silk on which are painted figures in watteau costumes. The sticks are of mother of pearl inlaid with gold, or of wood with gold or silver tracery. In price they are quite reasonable, some very dainty specimens being sold as low as $3.

At the present time the woman around whom more interest circles than probably any other woman in New York is Sibyl Sanderson. At the hotel where she and her attendants are staying the entire household is in a constant qui vive to get a glimpse of her. No detail is too small to be of interest. Even the callboys are thrown off their ordinary pedestal of calm by her melodious voice as she bids them "Entrez," for she speaks nothing but French, and even her English, strangely, considering she is an American girl, has a strong French accent. This of course adds greatly to the interest. And, by the way, it is an admitted fact that Miss Sanderson speaks French "comme une Parisienne." This is an almost impossible accomplishment for a foreigner and one very few ever acquire. It is said in Paris that it is her accent more than her singing which has endeared this attractive artist to the French public.

This is the season for fancy dress balls, and never before have the possibilities of the feminine masquerader's toilet been so varied. To go dressed as some vegetable is the latest vagary. For a carrot choose silk of a yellowish red shade for the skirt and the same material in the green shade of the carrot tops for a bodice. To go as a head of lettuce trough Japanese paper of a dull green shade makes a most effective dress. On the head a lettuce shaped hat should be worn. Pale green shoes, stockings and gloves complete this very original costume. Flower dresses are justly very popular with pretty girls. But a word to the wise is sufficient—unless you have the complexion of sweet 16 select something less trying. One of the prettiest costumes for a young matron is to go as Pierrette, sister to the Pierrot. This dress is made of white satin and ribbon and thin white lace. The pointed clown's cap of white felt, white suede gloves, white silk stockings and square toed shoes, with lace pompoonettes, are all essential to make the costume complete.

Roller skating is to be one of the sedate Lenten amusements among fashionable Gothamites this year. A club the patronesses of which include the usual list of well known society matrons has already been formed. The plan is to meet once a week during Lent at the Berkeley lyceum, and at the end of the Lenten season to break up with a carnival. An orchestra will play on each occasion, and suitable refreshments will be served.

Since bicycling has really become a fad among fashionable women the standard for wheeling costumes has certainly been very much improved, and the woman in bloomers has become a more marked object than ever. Womanly discretion and good taste play an active part in the fashionable woman's bicycle costume. And while knickerbockers form part of her costume they are not visible. The knickerbockers are lined with chamois and are very full over the knee and gathered just below it with an elastic band. They are fastened at either side of the waist and have several gores over the hips. The newest wheeling skirt is cut to flare well from the hips and reaches just to the shoe tops. Scotch cheviot, tailor made, is the favorite material for road wheeling.

LAURA OLIVIA BOOTHE.

A Boy For Sale.

Among the most curious of recent advertisements in an English newspaper is one in which a father offers to sell his 8-year-old son, "a strong, healthy and particularly neat boy," to any lady or gentleman who will give him $1,500. Here is a new solution to the question, "What shall we do with our boys?"

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Spring Politics Begin to Agitate the Minds of the People.

Those Who Have Already Been Mentioned For the Office of Mayor.

There Will be a Strife For the Republican Nomination For City Clerk—The Labor Party Will Have a Ticket.

This is the kind of weather when politicians congregate about a warm fire and discuss the political situation, also the actions of our legislature and congress. The conclusions arrived at are favorable to the legislature and adverse to the actions of President Cleveland and his supporters in congress.

But the coming spring campaign receives the bulk of attention and opinions expressed would fill a good sized book. However, the conservative citizen believes that the Republican party can select a good clean business man and elect him by a large majority and the opinion is correct.

To get the proper man is no easy task, however, for the reason that aspirants are few and far between. Of course a large number of names have been presented, but it is not known that one of those given would accept the nomination if offered.

Among those talked of most are John H. Lewis, H. J. Smith, L. C. Klein, Josiah Hooking, John L. Sieb, Frank K. Bull, L. J. Elliott, J. Schroeder and Ald. J. S. Austin. Any one of them would make an excellent executive official and be a credit to the city. The majority seem say most emphatically that they will not accept a nomination.

So far as the Democrats are concerned, they have not mentioned a candidate and it is understood that if the Republican party brings out a good man they will support him. That the Labor party will place a full ticket in the field is certain.

The Civic federation movement does not mean a new party. All they desire is to have a voice who shall and shall not be placed in the field. A prominent member made the statement that they had no party preference. Clean men for office is their motto.

From the present outlook there will be a strife for the office of city clerk. George Bliss, who is filling out the unexpired term of the late L. H. Coleman, is a candidate, and Henry Schroff, a well known Republican, is also a prominent candidate.

Aldermanic candidates are commencing to appear and before election day will be as thick as flees on a dog in hot weather, and aspirants for a place on the county board will be just as thick.

Out of Date.

It will take American women the usual six months to discover that the pre eminently huge sleeves and the immense flaring skirts they hear such fairy stories about are not and have not been the vogue in Paris. Moderately large sleeves, and gracefully flaring skirts, not excessively wide, have prevailed and are still in mode, and are likely to continue also to be favored by the most celebrated ateliers in France for months to come.

The Conditions Different.

Husband (with newspaper)—"When I'm at home you're forever hammering at that piano or else your tongue is running like a trip-hammer. It wasn't so before we were married."

Wife—"No, it wasn't. Before we were married you held my hand so I couldn't play, and kept my lips so busy I couldn't talk."—New York Weekly.

PECULIAR POWER.

Possessed by a New Medical Discovery.

A Test Experiment.

And Its Surprising Results.

Of the new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, will preserve its good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuarts' Dyspepsia Tablets and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat), one of these tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in the chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have same cause, failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At same time the tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy.

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels,
Lynnville, Jasper Co. Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets are sold by druggists everywhere and manufactured by The Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

COST OF KEEPING THE INSANE.

Considerable Money Expended by the State For the Care of Demented People.

According to the report of the state treasurer it costs considerable money to keep the insane persons of this state. The total cost for 1893 and 1894 was $958,536.68. Racine county has one of the finest and best conducted insane asylums in the country, in fact it has been pronounced without an equal in Wisconsin. Not in the wide world are the poor demented people taken better care of than in our asylum. During the year 1893 it cost Racine county $10,833.67 to conduct the asylum and in 1894 just $12,400.03.

CONTESTING A WILL.

$15,000 Worth of Property Left by a Racine County Woman.

She Was Married Four Times, the Last Time in Yorkville.

A Marriage Certificate Disappears—Parties Are Well Known Here—The Property Located in Milwaukee.

Who is entitled to the $15,000 worth of property left by Mrs. Catharine Schenkenberger is a question that Judge Mann of Milwaukee, will have to decide, and the problem is a knotty one. There are two contestants to the estate, each claiming to be the only rightful heir, and the controversy lies between the brother and the husband of Mrs. Schenkenberger. The former bases his claim on the allegation that the marriage of the couple was void, while the husband insists that two marriage ceremonies were performed, making the legality of their relations amply established. Application for letters of administration was yesterday made in behalf of Christian Wenzel, who lives at Darmstadt, Germany, for whom the claim was set up that there were no other heirs. He is the brother of the late owner of the property, and it is claimed that what interests Mr. Schenkenberger has to the estate are rendered of no avail because of a defect in a marriage certificate.

Ceremony Performed Twice.

Mrs. Schenkenberger was married four times, the name of the last husband before August Schenkenberger being Rothe. The answer of Schenkenberger is that he was married to his late wife on Sept. 17, 1869, by a Methodist minister at Yorkville, Racine county, Wis. They lived together continuously until the death of his wife, but some time before she died, he says, the marriage certificate disappeared, and as the minister who performed the ceremony was dead the document could not be replaced. At the time of their marriage the law did not require that a record should be made with the register of deeds, so there was no way to establish the fact that they were married at that time. How the certificate came to disappear is not known, but Schenkenberger's theory is that it was burned by his wife. At any rate, he was determined to avoid all question as to the legality of their marriage, and he and his wife had a second ceremony performed by a justice of the peace of Racine county. It is this certificate that Wenzel claims is defective, and as he is the only relative besides Schenkenberger he thinks he should be made administrator, and the property should go to him. The estate consisted almost entirely of property in Milwaukee located at Martin and East Water streets.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

Miss Carrie A. Erb and George R. West United in Marriage Last Evening.

The marriage of Miss Carrie A. Erb and George R. West was, without a doubt one of the most beautiful home weddings which has been solemnized in Racine. It occurred at 7 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner C. Erb, No. 1235 Center street. Rev. Charles S. Nickerson, of the First Presbyterian church, preformed the ceremony, and a large number of the intimate friends of the couple were present.

A few moments before the appointed hour the bridal party entered the front parlor. They were led by Miss Ethel Erb, carrying a silk pillow upon which were the wedding rings and she looked very pretty attired in a blue silk.

Following was the bridesmaid, Miss Ada Wood, attired in a pink silk with lace trimmings and carrying natural flowers, and on the arm of the groomsman, Mr. Charles Driver.

Last were the bride and groom. The bride presented a most charming appearance in a costume of white bengaline trimmed with lace and pearl and carrying brides roses.

The picture presented during the ceremony was a pretty and memorable one.

Congratulations followed the ceremony and the newly wedded received many gifts.

Elaborate refreshments were served in the dining room, the tables being artistically decorated with smilax and carnations.

Mr. and Mrs. West departed for the north on a brief wedding tour and will be at home to their friends after Feb. 26, at 1235 Center street.

The bride is an extremely lovely girl, cultivated and popular, and the groom is a successful young business man, and stands among the best of citizens. The future of the young couple promises to be a happy one.

Among those present were the following gentlemen accompanied by their wives:

W. G. Barker, Fred Bailey, Frank Calligan, of Milwaukee; D. D. Chandler, A. W. Driver, Philo Driver, Abner Erb, E. P. Erb, Lou Johnson, John Landon, Owen W. Owens, A. J. Pierce, W. G. Palmer, H. W. Tickner, Frank Woods.

Mrs. Jas. Bolton, Durant, Frank, B. Hinricks and daughter, S. Manderson, F. Wright.

Messers T. W. McCullough, Chas. Driver, Paul W. Driver, Silas Driver, Geo. Harbridge, Wm. D. Thompson, E. F. Wild, Geo. R. West Sr., Albert J. West.

Misses. M. Mae Burgess, Lizzie J. Davies, Jennie K. Dutton, Marion Driver, Ethel Erb, Leona Erb, Fannie A. Hurlbut, Mattie Kiddle, Anna L. Jones, Laura A. Manderson, Emma Naylor, Marion Stoker, Alma Williams, Maggie West, Sara West, Ada Wood.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No cold waves. No blizzards. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. BECKLER, No'n Pas'r Agt 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. Rinearson G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

THE JOLLY SCOTS.

Celebrated the 136th Anniversary of Robert Burns.

Nearly 500 People Venture Forth in Extreme Cold Weather.

Caledonian Society Again Sustains Its Reputation For Entertainment—Music, Songs and Mirth—Greeting From Germany.

Daily of Friday.

History tells us that Robert Burns, the great lyric poet of Scotland, was born Jan. 25, 1759, in a small cottage near Ayr, and that he died July 21, 1796. Also that upon the day of his birth there raged a furious storm. That was just 136 years ago the 25th day of last month and citizens will remember that one of the worst blizzards of recent years prevailed. In consequence the ninth annual entertainment of the Racine County Caledonian society, in commemoration of Burns, was postponed until last evening.

And the weather was anything but agreeable outside last night, the thermometer marking way below zero. But Scotchmen and their lads and lassies can not be scared by a little cold.

Castle hall where the entertainment was held, was warm, comfortable and inviting. Possibly 500 persons assembled and the programme presented was good from beginning to end.

S. W. Guthrie, president of the society, attended to the ceremonies incident to affairs of the kind and he filled the bill to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

Miss Mabel Driver, 12 years of age, opened the programme with a piano solo, and the little lady did remarkably well for one of such tender years.

President Guthrie followed with the annual address. He said that it was the custom of the Caledonian society to meet on or about the 25th of January to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Scotland's poet, Robert Burns. It had been the intention to celebrate it on Friday, Jan. 25, but they had entirely too much wind and a little too much snow on that evening and so the audience would find the society ready to entertain them last evening and he thought that if the president would shorten what he had to say and not tire them they would better enjoy what was to follow. Other presidents had told them much about Burns' life and yet perhaps all of it had not been related. He reviewed the life of Burns and commented upon his poems and paid the poet the highest kind of a tribute, in fact the address was an interesting digest of history.

D. J. Morey pleased the audience with a reading, "Beazie Buttons' Ride, etc." It was very laughable and well given.

A vocal solo by Miss Margaret Beck was one of the gems of the evening, and the lady has a remarkably clear voice, well cultivated and under perfect control.

J. M. Driver read a letter from James Mills, president of the Janesville Caledonian society, who is now in Germany, as follows:

Berlin, Germany. Ansbacherstrasse, No. 11, Jan. 8, 1895.—John M. Driver, President and Members of the Racine Caledonian Society:—Although thousands of miles away, I will be with your society in spirit and good wishes celebrating the natal day of our favorite poet, Robert Burns. I am confident your society will have an enjoyable time and wish we could be with you that evening to eat out cake, haggis and short bread, but alas, we are in the land of sauerkraut, limberger cheese and lager beer. Thanks to Burns for writing "A man's a man for a' that." I am thankful that I am a Scotchman born on American soil the grandest and best country on the globe. Mrs. Mills joins in sending hearty greetings to you and your society and joining hands with the Racine and Janesville boys we will say with Robert Burns:

> "That man to man the world o'er,
> Shall brithers be for a that."

Fraternally yours,
James Mills.

A recitation by Miss Nettie Harcus came next and was well done, and then followed Captain James Easson, who always helps to make the entertainments a success. He sang a song and the audience liked it so well he sang another, but no one understood it.

Master W. J. Smith, one of the cleverest boys in the city, and who has few equals as a dancer, appeared in costume and danced the Highland fling. Long and loud applause followed and he was the recipient of a magnificent boquet of tulips.

Miss Florence Forbes of Millwaukee, a lady who has been heard at Scotch entertainments on previous occasions, and who possesses a rich and sweet voice, sang "Prince Charlie." She was obliged to respond to an encore and rendered "Annie Laurie." Later in the evening, by special request Miss Frobes sang, "Whistle and I'll come to You, My Lad." Another encore was necessary and she sang a laughing song. Miss Forbes is certainly one of the most finished vocalists heard from a Racine platform in years and hereafter can place herself upon the list of Racine favorites.

Miss Annie Peat, no doubt one of the best pianists in this state, played a piano solo and it was exquisite.

The entertainment wound up with a farce, "A scene from Tam O'Shanter," and it was good. Upon the platform was erected a perfect inn. It was preceded by playing upon the bag-pipes by William Tulloch.

Otto Ahrens made a capital character of "Tam O'Shanter;" David Smith was all that could be desired in the role of "Souter Johnnie;" James Patterson was an ideal landlord, and Miss Maggie Hinchliffe, a charming landlady. The old original gray mare Meg was also there and whinnied when the haggis was brought on, much to the delight of the crowd.

An excellent supper was served and then came a dance, sixteen numbers being on the programme. The music for the entire evening was by the Columbian orchestra and good.

Can't Have Two Measures of Value.

Minneapolis Tribune: Senator Jones' financial bill meets with vigorous opposition from the silver camp because it does not go far enough in favoring the white metal; and it meets with vigorous opposition in the sound money camp because it goes too far in that direction. Of course it will fail, and it is hardly worth while devoting any time to its discussion. The country has had enough of compromise measures like the Bland bill and the Sherman purchase bill, all of which have worked disastrously. There is no middle ground. We must have either par money or 50 per cent. discount money; we must be on a gold foundation or on a silver foundation. We can't have two measures of value and do business on a betwixt and between basis.

HEARD AND ACTED.

Cleveland's Response to the House Statesmen.

SIXTY-TWO MILLIONS IN BONDS.

Bearing 3 3-4 Per Cent. Interest Net and to Run Thirty Years, with a Few Remarks Reflecting on a Money "Option," and What He Says It Costs This Time—The Dole People in Hawaii Proposing to Hang Some Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Nobody guessed the facts about the bond sale—as to the amount of bonds, the terms of sale, or the method that would be taken to inform the public as to the particulars of the transaction. The secret was well guarded, and the result shows that even those who thought themselves best informed were deceived. Speculation had credited the administration with a determination to sell anywhere from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000 in bonds, bearing anywhere from 4 to 5 per cent., running from ten to thirty years, at an upset basis of from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. The last semi-official misinformation that was allowed to leak out through the treasury department sources fixed the amount at $100,000,000 and the basis at 3½ per cent.

Substance of the Latest Message.

The truth, as finally disclosed by the President in his message to congress, yesterday that a private sale of $62,400,000 in 4 per cent. thirty year bonds had been negotiated on a basis of 3¾ per cent. was in the nature of a sensational surprise. This amount the president thought sufficient to cover the present necessities. He plainly intimates that he is not looking for any currency legislation, and says the negotiations were cautiously concluded for the loan so that in the event of failure of timely legislation no time might be lost in reinforcement of the gold reserve. The bonds are payable "coin," and the interest, everything deducted, will net the holders 3¾ per cent.

Has a Whack at the "Option."

The president tells congress the word "coin" costs the United States ¾ per cent. interest which in thirty years on the loan will amount to $16,174,770, a sum, he intimates, that we have to pay for the suspicion that the United States might claim that "option" to pay in "cheap" money. He says the lenders in this case would willingly let the government have the money at 3 per cent. if given bonds payable in "gold," and there is a privilege reserved in the contract for the United States to substitute at par such gold bonds at 3 per cent. for those negotiated, if congress will authorize the same.

Should Never Be but One Standard.

The president says: "Of course there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation." He closes with the statement that the loan announced is believed the best means at this time to "insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

EXPLANATION OF THE TRANSACTION.

Law Under Which the Deal Was Made—Features of the Business.

The bond transaction referred to in the president's message, strictly speaking is not a sale of bonds for gold, but a purchase of gold to be paid for in bonds. The issue was not made under the authority granted by the resumption act, but under section 3700 of the revised statutes, which reads as follows: "The secretary of the treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests."

The contract was made with August Belmont & Co., of New York, on behalf of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, and themselves, and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and themselves, and provides for the delivery to the United States of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States to be paid for in United States 4 per cent. bonds. A large number of other banks and financial institutions are interested in the transaction, but their names are not mentioned in the contract itself.

The agreement on the part of Morgan and Belmont to use their best endeavors to prevent gold from being withdrawn from the treasury was understood to mean that no part of the gold bargained for should either directly or indirectly be taken from the treasury, and therefore it is fully believed that the reserve will be augmented by the full amount of gold purchased.

The action of the house ways and means committee upon the president's message cannot be predicted with certainty, even by members of that body, although they were engaged in a canvass of views nearly all day. It is understood that a bill based upon the president's message will be submitted to the committee, but the attitude of several members toward it is not known. Wilson, Turner, Stevens, Bynum, and Tarsney, of the Democrats, are supposed to favor such a measure. Bryan and Wheeler are listed against it, and Whiting, McMillin, and Montgomery are listed in the doubtful column.

The Republican members of the committee generally decline to say what position they will take upon the question, but there is talk among them of offering a counter proposition, perhaps something in line with Reed's plan, although the talk was so indefinite that it may come to naught. Cockran, who would doubtless sustain the president in this matter, is out of town, and Gear is ill, leaving ten Democrats and five Republicans upon the committee to settle the question.

DEATH FOR SOME AMERICANS.

The Dole Government in Hawaii Proposes to Hang a Couple of Us.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Affairs in Hawaii have taken a turn that has caused the interference of the United States government again, as is made evident by two telegrams sent to congress by the president. The first is from United States Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, dated Honolulu, Jan. 30, wired from San Francisco Feb. 8, saying after a brief reference to the recent "rebellion," in which three persons were hurt more or less: "Court-martial convened on the 17th; has tried thirty-eight cases; 200 or more to be tried and daily arrests; Gulick, former minister, and Seward, minister and major general of the army, both Americans, and Rickard, Englishman, sentenced to death; all heretofore prominent in politics."

Further the minister says that T. B. Walker has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and $5,000 fine. "Other sentences not disclosed, but will probably be death. Have requested copies of the record for our government to determine its duty before final sentence, but have received no answer yet. There is a bitter feeling and threats of mob violence, which the arrival of the Philadelphia yesterday may prevent."

In response to the above Secretary Gresham addressed the following telegram to Minister Willis: "If American citizens were condemned to death by a military tribunal, not for actual participation in reported revolution, but for complicity only, or if condemned to death by such a tribunal for actual participation, but not after open, fair trial, with opportunity for defense, demand delay of execution, and in either case report to your government evidence relied on to support death sentence."

When these facts were read in the senate the men who are advocating a cable made remarks about how easy it would be to stop this if we only had a cable and nearly shed tears when it was intimated that Gresham's dispatch would have to go to Honolulu on a British ship. A few days ago when discussing the Hawaiian rebels some of the members of congress thought that to follow the practice of the "most civilized nations" and hang some of the rebels would be about the right thing. None of the senators could have had such thoughts unless it might be Morgan.

For nearly all the speakers declared the execution must be stopped. One of the men to die—Seward—was well known to Hawley and he said it was ridiculous to charge him with this conspiracy. What made it barely possible that Morgan was one of those who thought a little death would be well in Hawaii was the fact that he came out plumply with the statement that he would have more respect for Hawaii if she shot a traitor than if she forgave him. The talk drifted into the leniency of the north at the end of our own "little unpleasantness" and the matter was finally laid aside.

OUTGO OF GOLD ARRESTED.

But the Outlook for Business Shows Little or No Improvement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: "For a whole week the confident expectation of the sale of bonds has keep back exports of gold. Withdrawals from the treasury amounted to about $2,000,000, but were mainly for domestic purposes. No bond bill has passed or is likely to pass congress, and in the two months ended with Feb. 1 the treasury actually lost $67,000,000 in gold, of which $40,400,000 went into circulation and $26,300,000, besides the product of the mines, went abroad. To arrest this outgo in either direction is a problem which another issue of bonds may probably solve.

The condition of industries if not definitely better at least presents some points of encouragement. No advance in the prices of manufactured products indicates a better demand. On the contrary iron and steel products have slightly declined for the week and for the month, and in comparison with prices of October, 1890, are but 54.1 per cent., against 54.8 per cent Jan. 1. Some reductions of wages are reported in bar iron, and the demand for rails does not increase.

At Chicago things are brighter, pig iron is in better demand and fair orders are coming for bar, but structural orders are delayed by severe weather. Tin has been lifted a shade by speculation and lead is steady but copper is slow of sale and weak at 98 cents for lake. In cotton goods there has been a reduction in some brown sheetings, while other qualities are moving fairly at unchanged prices. The general tone of the market, however, is not particularly encouraging. A large auction sale of silks resulted in prices about 10 per cent. below the recent market or September prices.

No improvement in the prices of farm products has resulted on the somewhat active speculation during the week, wheat being only ½ cent higher than a week ago, with western receipts only 792,931 bushels, against 2,240,256 last year, while exports have been a little smaller. Receipts of corn have been small, but prices have slightly advanced. Failures for the past week have been 281 in the United States against 385 last year, and 58 in Canada against 60 last year.

Wisconsin Legislative Doings.

MADISON, Feb. 9.—Both houses of the legislature have adjourned until Monday evening. In the senate bills were introduced by Putnam to reduce the pay of justices of the supreme court from $5,000 to $4,500 and to reorganize the state land office so as to reduce the number of employes and to cut their salaries. The bill authorizing the land commissioners to sell burned pine on state lands was killed and also Officer's anti-trust bill. In the assembly a bill was introduced forbidding chattel mortgage brokers from charging commissions which will make the total interest loans more than 20 per cent. per annum. Notbohm introduced a bill providing that hereafter the official proceedings of the Milwaukee common council be printed in the English language only. At present they are printed in German, Polish and English.

It's Ludwig That's "Fired" Now.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Ludwig Ortner, of 332 Larrabee street, who forced his wife to leave her home because he found a letter written to her by a former lover, was willing to take her back to his heart and household and pleaded for half an hour with her to go back to him, but Mrs. Ortner said that under no consideration would she again live with Ortner. She said that a man who would force his bride of two months to leave her home on a cold winter day and seek shelter among strangers was not the kind of a husband she could live happily with.

Dropped Dead at a Fire.

DANVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—Professor J. W. Harris, of Xenia, O., a guest of Harris hotel at Crab Orchard, Ky., discovered the building on fire at midnight and alarmed the inmates. He saved his own trunk and helped saved other property, then dropped dead from heart disease. The loss on the hotel is $5,000.

Rather Hard to Sell.

"Mr. Chugwater," inquired the agent, "are you carrying any life insurance?"

"I am not."

"Haven't you ever thought you ought to be insured?"

"I have."

"Our company is one of the strongest and best in the country. One of its peculiar features is that you don't have to"—

"Would your company insure me for $20,000?"

"It would."

"Do you think I would pass the necessary examination?"

"I haven't any doubt of it whatever."

"Well," snorted Mr. Chugwater, "if your company would take a risk of $20,000 on such a wind broken, consumptive, dyspeptic, rheumatic, broken down, hump shouldered, lean, withered and dried up old hulk as I am, I don't want to have anything to do with it. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.

A Street Car Tragedy.

They had mutual friends, and that fact emboldened him to speak without the ceremony of an introduction.

"Sloppy, isn't it?" he remarked persuasively.

"Rather," she replied.

A freezing silence followed, but he had no intention of letting the opportunity slip.

"You wear a vewy long hatpin, do you know?" he said. "Weally, the end reaches out quite far."

"Yes, it's quite a protection."

"But it's all rusty."

"That isn't rust."

"No? How vewy queer!"

"It is the blood of chappies who have spoken to me in the street car without an introduction."

"That fellow must have forgotten something," said the conductor as the chappie bounced from the car without asking him to stop.—Detroit Free Press.

An Investment.

"This lot," said the bustling real estate man, "is sure to double its value within a month. You'd better buy it. It's the chance of a lifetime."

"What makes you think it will double in value?"

"Why, there will surely be a thaw before that time, and these lots on the hill above it will wash down upon it. Then you'll have two and maybe three or four lots piled on top of each other, and if you can't get double value for them all you're no seller."

FOUR MEN'S LIVES.

Crushed Out While at Work in the Blizzard.

RUN DOWN BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN

While Digging Another Train Out of the Snow—Blinded by the Elements They Do Not See the Danger Until It Means Death—Two Steam Ferries with Sixty Men on Board Outside Manistee Harbor Without Fuel.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—While digging out a snowbound train on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Lucknow, ten men were run down by a section of the Pacific express. Two were killed instantly, two injured so badly that they lived but a short time, and a fifth is at the city hospital with a fractured skull, his arm broken in three places and severe contusions of the face. The dead are: John K. Darr, Noah Nye, George M. Stroup and John Crossley. Fatally injured, Benjamin Otst. Under the direction of Supervisor King the men were releasing two engines which had been stalled by the blizzard. The snowbound train was on the eastbound passenger track, with the men, armed with shovels, all around it.

Snow so Thick They Couldn't See.

As fast as they cleared snow away the wind would drive it over them and on the track on which the imprisoned cars stood. The air was full of it, making it difficult to see in any direction. Suddenly one of the workmen cried: "Look out." Coming up the westbound track was one of the sections of the Pacific express which was scheduled to arrive at 3 o'clock in the morning, but which had been belated almost twelve hours. Before the men could get out of the way the express struck them. Darr and Nye were killed instantly. Stroup was so badly hurt that he expired on the way to the hospital, and Crossley died while on the operating table.

Four Widows and Twenty-four Orphans.

All the dead were married men. Darr leaves a widow and two children. Nye is survived by a widow and ten children. Stroup leaves a widow and four children. His widow is at death's door with pneumonia. Crossley leaves a widow and eight children. He came to Harrisburg last November from Abilene, Kas. Otst also has a large family.

TWO STEAMERS IN THE ICE FIELD.

Sixty Men on Board Without Fuel—Car Ferries in Peril.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Two miles off Manistee harbor, surrounded by large ice fields that extend for miles into the lake, lie two large steamers, helpless and without fuel. Aboard of them are about sixty men and a large consignment of merchandise. They are the large car ferries Nos. 1 and 2, of the Ann Arbor line, whose massive ice crushers have heretofore been considered capable of plowing through any part of the lake in winter. The Ann Arbor line has asked Milwaukee vesselmen to send relief, and arrangements have been made to send help to the icebound vessels from Ludington today. The boats have been fast in the ice since Feb. 1, and every ton of coal has been burned to keep the crews from freezing.

Captain John Fitzgerald, of the Milwaukee Dry Dock company, has received a dispatch from General Superintendent W. H. Ashley, of the Ann Arbor line, saying that the ferries which are blockaded by ice off the Michigan shore are without fuel, and he requests that the local vessel agents send relief. Captain Fitzgerald communicated the condition of the ferries to the Flint & Pere Marquette company, and as a result word has been received here that a relief expedition would be sent out from Ludington as soon as possible. Coal and possibly some food will be taken out to the ferryboats.

Collided in a Snow Storm.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A milk train on the Utica branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad crashed into the rear end of the Philadelphia express two miles above this city, completely telescoping the rear coach. Only four passengers were in the car. The wife of Recorder Roberts, of Binghamton, and her two children received injuries which will be fatal in the case of the younger, aged 9 years. The blinding snowstorm is given as the cause of the accident.

Terrible Work in Oklahoma.

HENNESSY, Feb. 9.—Reports from the Strip are coming in very slowly. Two children are reported frozen to death while on their way home from school. The driver of the Lacy stage reports the finding of the body of an unknown man. Reports from several points in the Strip many miles distant from railroads, where the suffering was most intense, are very meagre, but it is known there was much suffering and many have perished.

No News of La Gascogne.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The overdue steamer Teutonic passed in by the Sandy Hook lightship at about 7 o'clock last night and anchored. She reports that she has not sighted La Gascogne and that all on board are well. The fate of La Gascogne is still in the dark, and there is terrible apprehension as to her safety.

A Dozen Firemen Frostbitten.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The japan department of the American Oak Leather company's works on McLean avenue was burned. Loss, $50,000; fully insured. The firemen had fifteen calls during the day, and a dozen or more of them have frozen hands and ears. None are seriously frozen, however.

Two Little Ones Cremated.

BRAINERD, Minn., Feb. 9.—The residence of Nels Hanson, a settler eighteen miles west, was burned, and his two children, one 4 years and the other a baby, were burned to death. The parents had gone some distance from home.

Sleighing Parties Not Heard From.

HAZELTON, Pa., Feb. 9.—Two sleighing parties are lost on the mountain road between here and Tamaqua and grave fears are entertained for their safety.

Spent the Night in the Car.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—One of the incidents of the storm here was the stalling of a motor car on the east side with half a dozen persons on board, who were obliged to spend the night in the car, the blinding blizzard making it unsafe to venture out. They managed to get to a fire engine house a quarter of a mile away at dawn, and were almost helpless when they reached it.

WEAVING A WEB AROUND HAYWARD.

Prosecution Proving a Very Complete Chain of Circumstantial Evidence.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The state is putting in very complete evidence in the Hayward case, corroborating so far as possible every minor point in Blixt's story. Not a point has been overlooked, and the chain of circumstances being woven about Harry Hayward grows every hour. There were not many people who supposed that it would be possible to show the place, hour and day of Hayward's purchasing a half pint bottle of whisky, designed, as claimed, to furnish Claus Blixt with nerve to do his murderous work. Yet it was established by three witnesses and the purchase admitted by the defense.

J. W. Wetherspoon, elevator man at the Oneida building, corroborated Blixt's story of how Miss Ging signed a $7,000 note to Harry Hayward in his office and how he and Blixt witnessed the signature. Then Harry Spencer, a waiter, told how Hayward and Miss Ging came to the restaurant. "I went to get their orders. I noticed a roll of money. Hayward said to me: 'Don't you think it's foolish for a young woman to show so much—$2,000?' I coincided with him and expressed some doubt as to there being $2,000 and Harry said it was. The roll was about as big as a glass tumbler. There was a $10 bill on the outside."

He told also of other occasions when the two visited the restaurant. L. Metzger, a jeweler, corroborated another part of Blixt's story, about leaving his watch to be fixed on the night of the murder. Louise Ireland, niece of Miss Ging, testified that Hayward was in Miss Ging's rooms nearly every night, but his conduct was perfectly proper. She had not noticed her aunt have much money just before the murder.

Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate passed a bill giving $10,000 for the relief of the poor in Washington. The president's message announcing the purchase of gold was read and referred to the finance committee. The message giving Minister Willis' telegram from Hawaii stating that two Americans had been condemned to death by the Dole government, caused a discussion. Hale, Hawley and others declared the execution must be stopped; Morgan said our policy was non-intervention. The matter was dropped without action. Some miscellaneous business was attended to and an executive session held.

The house filibustered again a bill to allow clerks for members at $1,200 per annum, and it was laid aside. The president's messages on bonds and the Hawaiian trials were read, the former referred to the ways and means and the latter to the foreign affairs committee. The senate bill for the relief of the poor of the city was passed, and the senate amendments to the bill to regulate navigation on lakes and rivers concurred in. A dozen or so private pension bills were passed.

Legislation for the Prairie State.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—The senate adjourned to Monday, but the house for the first time this session adjourned to today, with poor prospects of a quorum. The senate ordered to third reading the bill granting woman suffrage in certain township elections. Bills introduced: Appropriating $25,000 for a home for indigent mothers, widows, and daughters of deceased soldiers; authorizing cities and towns to tax "foreign" fire insurance companies for the benefit of the local fire department. In the house a bill was introduced to require the Illinois Central railway to sell 150,000 acres of land in southern Illinois. It is part of the state grant to the road. Another bill is for local option in towns and cities of 100,000 or less population. The bill limiting the time for contesting wills to two years passed.

Death Penalty in Michigan.

LANSING, Feb. 9.—Representative Fuller introduced a capital punishment bill which provides that all cases of premeditated murder, or when resulting from the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be murder in the first degree and punishable with death. Persons convicted wholly on circumstantial evidence, however, shall be punished by solitary confinement for life. The Detroit board of health bill, which has for its purpose the clipping of the wings of Mayor Pingree, suffered its first defeat in the senate, there being but sixteen affirmative votes, with six negatives. It will be reconsidered.

Peril of a Priest at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Disorderly members of the Polish parish at Webster and Hoyne avenues surrounded the priest's house. They became so violent in their threatened demonstration that the Rev. Father Gibrowski, mindful of the difficulties that have beset the church for the last month, escaped through a side door. Joseph Bobinski, a friend of the priest, drove by at that moment and the clergyman jumped into his cutter and was soon beyond the noise of the disorderly crowd.

Showing "Journalistic Enterprise."

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Vorwaerts, the socialist organ which has made itself notorious recently by obtaining possession of and publishing secret government documents, publishes a secret imperial decree dated Feb. 5, 1890, in which commanding officers are directed in stringent terms to interfere vigorously, without regard to persons or consequences, in order to prevent ill treatment of soldiers by their superiors in rank.

Thurston Has No News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Minister Thurston said he had not seen the dispatch sent by Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, and when informed that it stated that several death sentences had been made by the court trying the rebels in Hawaii, replied that he had no information on the subject, and that his government had not telegraphed him anything to that effect.

Insurance Business in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—The annual report of the state insurance superintendent gives the following as the business done in the state the past year by all companies: Risks written, $1,108,067,634; premiums received, $10,051,255; losses paid, $7,680,112.

Train Robber Gets a Stay.

PHŒNIX, A. T., Feb. 9.—A stay of execution has been granted in the case of Train Robber Rogers, who was to have been hung here yesterday, the first under the new law making train robbery a death offense.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

At a fire in a shot tower in New York Frederick Erickson, an employe, who was in the top of the tower, with escape apparently cut off, miraculously escaped death by dropping quickly from story to story through the flames.

Frank Jeffry, who was to be tried at Murphysboro, Ills., next week, on the charge of murder, has escaped from jail.

In a restaurant at Forty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, New York, Don Ernesto Marquese, of Guatemala, shot and killed his younger brother, Henrique, and then killed himself.

A receiver has been asked for the famous old Front Street theatre in Baltimore.

V. L. Tessera, the vice president of the Ceylon Importing company of New York, who was forcibly ejected from a train at Belleville, Ills., on account of his color, is a subject of Great Britain and will call on his country for redress.

The ice blockade at Grand Haven, Mich., has been broken, the Wisconsin leaving for Milwaukee for the first time in twenty days.

Obituary: At Jacksonville, Ills., Miss Ellen Spencer, 100; at Norwalk, O., Mrs. Rebecca Mullin Brownlee, mother of Kate Brownlee Sherwood, the poetess; at Birdseye, Ind., A. J. Hubbard, 60; at Port Washington, Wis., J. N. Foster, 78; at Sellersburg, Ind., ex-State Senator Moses Poindexter, 70; at Wyant, Ills., John Barney.

William Bridges, one of the largest dealers in general merchandise at Malden, Mo., has failed. Liabilities estimated at $30,000 and assets $15,000.

Brigadier General Ruger has been nominated major general by the president to fill the vacancy caused by General Schofield becoming a lieutenant general.

Snow has fallen at Tampa, Fla., and vicinity, the temperature going to 24 above. Many orange trees were killed.

The Chicago mayoralty contest has been practically thrown out of court, Judge Carter deciding that he could not review the action of his predecessor in office.

The reason that W. T. Baker recalled his resignation of the presidency of the Chicago Board of Trade is said to be that 'puts and calls' have been prohibited.

Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, in vetoing the action of the aldermen in forfeiting the franchises of the street railways, said such action would have no effect except for mischief. The strikers are amazed at the mayor.

Whisky Trust Turned Over to McNulta.

PEORIA, Ills., Feb. 9.—President Greenhut, Vice President Beggs and Treasurer Hobart have formally turned over the affairs of the whisky trust to Receivers McNulta and Lawrence. McNulta stated they had been busily engaged all day with the books of the company and receiving information by wire as to the business of the company.

Debs Trial Postponed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A sick juror postponed the Debs conspiracy trial, which will not be resumed before Monday, if then. Judge Grosscup has made no head way in locating George M. Pullman. It is said that most of the clerks at the Pullman building who know anything are also missing.

Followed His Brother's Example.

EL PASO, Ills., Feb. 9.—Bert Debolt, the 18-year-old son of John Debolt, of this place, shot himself with a rifle at his home in this city. He died almost instantly. No cause is assigned for the deed. His elder brother met death in almost the same way in Quincy, Ills., about five years ago.

Lowest for Sixteen Years.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 9.—The lowest temperature was registered yesterday by the government thermometer since 1879, with the exception of Jan. 5, 1884, when it registered 22 degrees below zero. Yesterday it registered a minimum of 20 4 degrees below. The maximum was zero.

Tanner's Reply to Hopkins.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—In his reply to Mayor Hopkin's libel suit, brought just before last election, John R. Tanner names ninety-five persons who declare they paid Chicago police $5 for the privilege of running houses contrary to law.

Nine Fearfully Scalded on a Steamboat.

FOREST CITY, Ark., Feb. 9.—Steamer Cyclone blew up in the St. Francis river. Nine persons were terribly scalded. No particulars.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Money on call nominally at 1@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¾@488⅞ for demand and 487¾@487⅞ for sixty days; posted rates 487½@488½, and 488@489½; commercial bills 485½@485¾.

Silver certificates 60½@60¾; no sales; bar silver, 59¾. Mexican dollars 48⅛.

United States government bonds steady, except for 4's which are heavy: 5's reg. 114¾; 5's coupons 115; 4's reg. 110; 4's coupons 110; 2's reg. 95; Pacific 6's of '95 100.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—February, opened 50⅝c, closed 50⅜c; May, opened 54c, closed 53⅞c; July, opened 54¾c, closed 54⅝c. Corn — February, nominal, closed 42⅛c; May, opened 45⅛c, closed 45c; July, opened 44⅞c, closed 44¾c. Oats—February, nominal, closed 27⅝c; May, opened 29⅛c, closed 29c; June, opened 29¼, closed 29⅛c. Pork—February nominal, closed $9.95; May, opened $10.45, closed $10.17½. Lard—February nominal, closed $6.55.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 23c per lb; extra dairy, 20c packing stock 7@8c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 29@30c per doz., loss off. Dressed Poultry—Spring chicken, 8½@9c per lb.; turkeys, 8½@10c; ducks, 9@12c; geese, 7@10c. Potatoes—Burbanks good to choice, 56@65c per bu.; Hebrons, 55@55c; Early Rose, 50@57c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $1.25@1.50 per bbl. Cranberries—Jerseys, $10.00@11.00 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 15@16c; broken comb, 11@12c; dark comb poor packages, 8c; strained California, 5@6c.

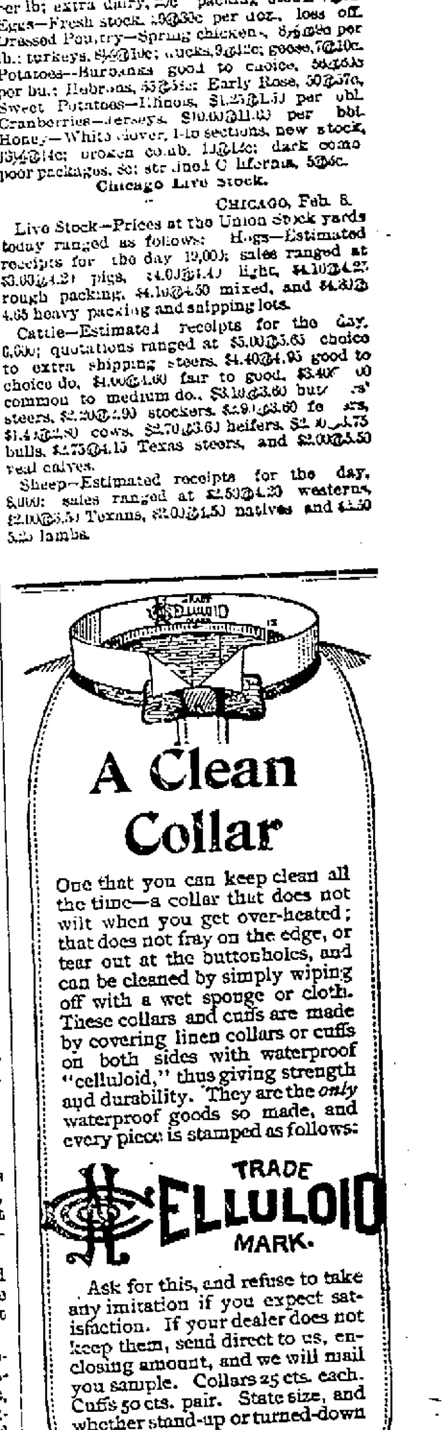
Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 19,000; sales ranged at $3.60@4.20 pigs, $4.05@4.40 light, $4.10@4.25 rough packing, $4.10@4.50 mixed, and $4.30@4.55 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 6,000; quotations ranged at $5.00@5.65 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.40@4.95 good to choice do., $4.00@4.60 fair to good, $3.40@4.00 common to medium do., $3.10@3.60 butchers' steers, $2.20@4.90 stockers, $2.90@3.60 feeders, $1.40@3.80 cows, $2.70@3.60 heifers, $2.00@4.75 bulls, $2.75@4.15 Texas steers, and $2.00@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 8,000; sales ranged at $2.50@4.20 westerns, $2.00@3.50 Texans, $2.00@4.50 natives and $4.50@5.25 lambs.



DEATH OF A PIONEER.

John Trumbull Passes Away at an Early Hour This Morning.

At the Family Residence in Caledonia.

A Life Well Spent is Ended—He Was the Descendent of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut—Biographical Sketch— Funeral on Sunday.

Daily of Thursday.

John Trumbull, an honored pioneer settler of Racine county, died at 3 o'clock this morning at his home in the town of Caledonia. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis, he having sustained four strokes in the past few years. His death was peaceful and he passed away without a struggle.

Deceased was born in Mansfield, Conn., on Jan. 1, 1816, and came from a family prominent in the history of his native state. Two brothers of English birth left their homes across the water and came to America in colonial days. From these the Trumbull family sprung. One of the brothers, Jonathan Trumbull, who was a great grandfather of the deceased, was governor of Connecticut for sixteen years. So influential and prominent a man was he in the community that at the time of the revolution $40,000 was offered for his head by Lord Howe. He died in 1785. His son, Jonathan Trumbull, was the grandfather of the deceased and a man of great prominence in his day.

The father of deceased was John Trumbull, who was born in 1778 and he died in 1842.

The deceased was reared to manhood under the parental roof and after attending the public schools further pursued his studies in Munson academy and in select schools in his own town, after which he went to Cambridge, N. Y., where he was fitted for college. He learned the trade of tanner. Later he engaged in the manufacture of silk goods, being the first man to begin that industry in the United States. He imported raw silk from China and wove the first silk handkerchiefs made in this country. He first came west in 1839, and was the pioneer salesman of silks in Chicago and Milwaukee. He came to Wisconsin to visit his brother who was in the employ of the government and surveying the road from Racine to Janesville. He brought with him $5,000 worth of goods which he disposed of in the cities above named.

In 1858 he settled upon the farm where he died. Here he bought wool shipping the first to market from Wisconsin. He was the first to put silk on the spools and was otherwise prominent in the manufacture of silk in this country in its infancy.

In early life Mr. Trumbull affiliated with the Whig party. He voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and continued his support of that party until 1856, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. For eleven years he was a justice of the peace in Caledonia. He was an honored member of the Old Settler's society. His life was well and worthily spent and the community loses a good man in his death.

In 1865 he married Mrs. Emily Bushnell, who with one son, John Trumbull, and three daughters, Mrs. Pearly Burkhardt of Minneapolis, and Misses Florence May and Mary J. Trumbull, survive him.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the family residence in Caledonia.

DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINED.

Mrs. Clarence Snyder and Miss Scribner Entertain at Hotel Racine.

One of the most enjoyable and delightful entertainments of the season was given at the parlors of the Hotel Racine yesterday afternoon from 3 to 5 p. m., by Mrs. Clarence Snyder and Miss Scribner, assisted by Mrs. Charles Collins. It was a progressive whist party and reception. The lovely parlors were tastily decorated with pink carnations and roses and presented a scene of beauty and grace seldom witnessed. Mrs. Snyder, Miss Scribner and Mrs. Collins are popular society ladies and received with queenly dignity and grace.

At the conclusion of cards lovely prizes were awarded. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Dickson and the second one to Mrs. Perrett.

The guests were invited to partake of the most delicious and toothsome viands served in the dining room, the tables being profusely decorated with flowers.

The following is a list of those who enjoyed the hospitality of the gracious hostesses:

Mesdames John Dickson, Henry Hurlbut, Charles Dietrich, O. R. Johnson, F. W. Starbuck, Fred Billings, P. Wackerhagen, O. W. Johnson, A. Simonson, E. C. Doane, E. O. Hand, Charles Carpenter, W. Reynolds, Humphrey, F. M. Fish, Garlock, Stearns, Tillapaugh, Stone, H. J. Smith, Conroe, G. C. Thomas, Jackson Case, Workman, Will Lewis, W. G. Adams, Chas. Adams, Clifford, M. E. Lewis of California, L. J. Elliott, E. Redman, F. K. Bull, A. Shewmon, A. L. Kellogg, E. Rider, A. H. Hoy, A. W. Gullbert, R. Robinson C. H. Miner, J. F. Johnson, Dr. Davis, W. B. Vance, McMurphy, E. B. Belden, Perrett, Scott F. Kelley, Chas. Adams, Volland, Geo. Thomas. Misses Pierce, Grace Doane, Bessie Bull, Sarah Van Pelt, Helen Converse, Dimmitt, Morrison, Scribner, Jennie Johnson.

Wisconsin Patents.

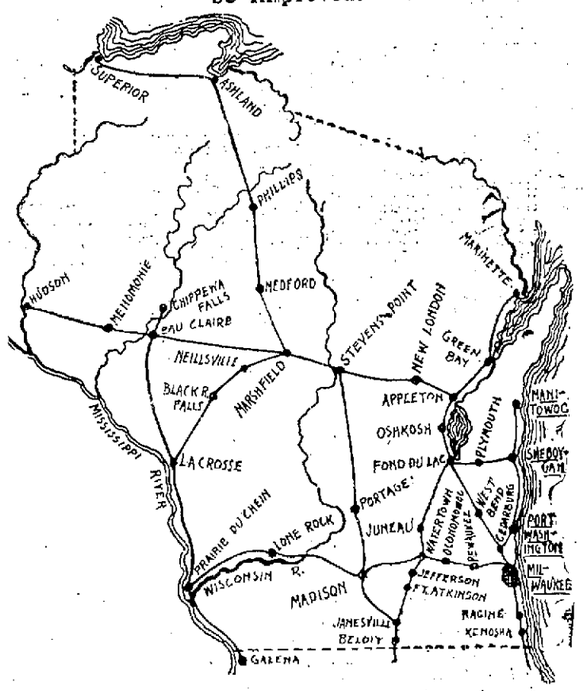
The following list of patents this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.: Sven A. Ekehorn, Milwaukee, collapsible tap; James B. Erwin, Milwaukee, diaphragm water elevator; D. B. Hanson, Milwaukee, sawmill set-works; Wm. C. Hood, Racine, school seat; Wm. C. Hood, Racine, chair; Allan G. Mather, Milwaukee, spiral conveyor; John S. Rowell, Beaver Dam, pavement; Henry F. Stagmad, Bagley, barrel-support, Henry A. Stimson and C. J. Isaacson, South Superior, photographic-print holder; Theodor Van Beck, St. Francis, plow cultivator-tooth; Otto Zwietusch, Milwaukee, method of and apparatus for carbonation of beer; design, Frank A. Woods, Racine, chair; trademark, Western Purl Yeast company, Fond du Lac, yeast-cakes.

Check For $13,201.03.

County Treasurer Peter Myers this morning received a check from the state treasurer for the sum of $13,201.03. It is the amount due from the state to the county for taking care of the insane at the Racine county asylum.

GOOD ROADS IN WISCONSIN.

Map Showing the Old State Roads Which Are to be Improved.



Several days since there was a meeting in Milwaukee at which an organization was formed called the "Wisconsin Good Roads Association" and the governor was asked to appoint a commission which is to recommend a system to be adopted by the whole state. The importance of good roads to the proper development of the state is not thoroughly understood. While the subject has been stirred up by the bicycle men, it is the farmers and real estate owners who are interested the most. If Racine county and vicinity had a good system of roads, the value of every farm and every piece of property would be immediately increased. The only way to get an improvement in our roads is by some general system which will be under the direction of the state and not by towns and road districts. The above map shows the old state roads which were laid out through Wisconsin at an early day, and it is on the line of these roads that the improvement will be first asked for. Every town from Racine to Waukegan on the south, Ashland and Superior on the north, and Janesville and Beloit on the west is interested in getting these roads improved. Farmers and teamsters should remember that with good roads one horse will haul as much as two and good roads mean that every horse is doubled in value for hauling purposes. Every encouragement should be given to the "good roads" commission, for it means a benefit to every citizen.

COUNTY NEWS.

THOMPSONVILLE

Thompsonville, Feb. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ellis celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage Tuesday, Feb. 5. Their spacious parlor was thrown open to over a hundred guests. The evening was pleasantly spent in recitations, singing, games, etc. The presents were beautiful and costly. Elegant refreshments were served. The guests from abroad were Mrs. H. Miller, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. David Roberts, Waukesha; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gittings, Racine; Frank Davis, Milwaukee; Misses Jennie Owen, Maude, James, and Maggie Pritchard and Lizzie Evans.

BRISTOL

Bristol, Feb. 11.

Fred Shotliffe is at home sick.

Messrs. Will Crosby, Fred Saxe, V. D. Edwards of Woodworth, had business in Bristol last Saturday.

Mrs. Hollister of Salem, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. G. Stevens.

George Bristol of Walkers Prairie, called on friends in Bristol last Saturday.

Mrs. George Curtis pleasantly entertained a few friends at a dinner party last Thursday.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Thos. Watkins of Salem, last Saturday.

Don't forget the entertainment at Vixon's rink next Friday night. The popular play entitled the "School Ma'am," will be given with a strong cast of characters.

Squire Jones is of the opinion that if the devil would kindly provide a few books and papers he could make himself very comfortable in hades this weather.

Tax Collector Shumway says it is uphill work this year collecting.

Charley Gunter of Salem, was in town the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Achen of Walkers Prairie, attended the services at the M. E. church last Sunday.

O. C. Stonebraker made a trip to Kenosha last Wednesday.

Clarence Yonk went to Waukegan last Tuesday on a visit to his sister's family, Mr. and Mrs. John Schlitz, who had the misfortune to be burned out.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Feb. 11.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Biehn on Feb. 7, a daughter.

A very few freight trains were run during the blizzard last week.

James Mainland leaves for Oshkosh this morning having secured a situation in a factory.

Levi Fink, one of our new operators, was called to Chicago on Friday evening.

The revival meetings will be continued at Berryville during the week.

Miss Antoinette G. Ehlam of Milwaukee, who lost her life in the trolley car that pitched into the river one day last week was a relative of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Felch, of our town.

Although the roads were blocked considerably last week a very little shoveling was done owing to the rapidity with which they would fill up again. A hard crust formed and teams have been traveling over banks, in many places higher than the fences. Nevertheless traveling continues daily.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Feb. 11.

We are now having a regular old fashioned winter with the thermometer ranging from zero to 20 degrees below with chilling winds, sending the white cover of the mother earth from one fence corner to the other, filling the highways and making travel out of the question. Not a steam car can be seen on the main highway where it is not unusual to see from forty to fifty farmers daily passing to market their produce at Milwaukee. The severe weather at this writing is still continuing and signs indicate no change for the next twenty-four hours. Now of course everybody having business out of doors will move along and fulfil their duties as soon as possible, and one thing is sure that one venturing against the northwester will quite often think of his nose, also the side laps of the head are very often in danger of undergoing a jack frost operation. Many say this is the worst winter we ever experienced. It is true the weather has been severe but it has not overreached the winter of 1884-85, when the mercury was from zero to 25 below forty times during the winter.

Last week, while going home from a party which was given at C. Anderson's, L. Rasmussens' horse got stuck in a snow drift. Being about a quarter of a mile from home and having his wife and child with him there was no time to think about the horse. He at once made sure the rescue of his child and better half, and afterwards with the assistance of a neighbor whom he aroused from his morning slumbers, shoveled out the horse. No serious harm was done.

Fred Cheskey had a lumber bee last week Wednesday. It was a very stormy day without.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Rommel, a son.

Charles Fohr made a trip to the great metropolis of the west, Chicago.

School was disturbed one day last week by the falling down of the stove pipe. School was postponed for that day.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Feb. 11, 1895.

The recent snow storm was the cause of several laughable incidents; one of our citizens had a tip over and when asked the cause, he remarked that the road was full.

Our village marshal and venerable street commissioner became entangled in a debate. The question was, "Resolved, that some people do not know their own snow shovel." The discussion was quite spirited. A physician acted as critic, and an agent as referee. The judge's report is not given.

One of our leading merchants refused to shovel the snow from his walk and the village board issued an order to clean the same, to the street commissioner. Our business man goes down as No. 1 on Union Grove's special tax list.

Mrs. Carlton of Bristol, is a guest of Mrs. C. Donald.

The joint debate between Burlington and Union Grove, at our high school building tonight, promises to be a very interesting meeting.

The M. W. of A. have chosen March 7 for their charity oyster supper and entertainment. No one should fail to attend. Director Heydecker of Waukegan, Ill., will deliver an address.

The W. C. T. U. entertainment on Tuesday evening was well attended.

C. T. Williams of Racine was a guest of N. Brown the first of the week.

S. H. Skowes is on the sick list again

O. L. Crabb and J. H. Youngs have been on the sick list the past week.

Miss Nellie Thompson is missed from her post on account of sickness.

Mrs. Nettie Wagner has so far recovered from her recent illness, as to be able to come from Milwaukee to spend a few days with her parents in this village.

R. W. Smith and wife entertained a select few on Thursday evening.

C. K. McEachron who sometime ago caught his hand in a corn sheller, has suffered a great deal of pain, but is reported now as better

Morgan and Kemp have completed a 228 foot well for Clifford Goldsworthy.

Mrs. J. S. Blakey visited Burlington friends on Wednesday and Thursday.

It is expected that this year's farmers' institute, will be the largest attended of any yet held in our village, as everything is being done by the local committee, to make it entertaining and a grand success.

The Christian Endeavor day was observed at the Congregational church in this village on Sunday, the programme was entertaining and well rendered by the two societies.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Feb. 11.

Colds are very fashionable at present.

Rev. Sydney Sheard of English Settlement, occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church on last Sunday.

Little Helen Hulbert, who has been quite ill the past week, is reported much better.

Miss Cora Newell was a guest of Miss Alice Rush over Sunday.

Hiram Hulbert is absent on an extended visit to relatives in Whitewater, and Madison.

Notwithstanding the intensely cold weather on last Friday night a large crowd was present at the Masonic ball held in Noll's opera house. The music furnished by Tullar's orchestra of Waukesha, was indeed fine. A sumptous supper was served at the Masonic hall, to which all did ample justice. It is hoped that more such enjoyable gatherings may follow.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Feb. 11.

Snow shoveling is now the order of the day.

While out cutter riding last Sunday Albert Nelsons' horse was taken very sick and he was unable to get home with it. Putting it in John Kime's stable, a veterinary surgeon, was called and is now doing as well as could be expected.

There will be another one of those great masquerades at the M. W. hall at this place Wednesday evening, Feb. 20. Everyone is invited to come and enjoy themselves.

A troupe from Waterford will give a concert and dance at this place, Monday evening, Feb. 18. It was given at Waterford before a full house and all were loud in their praises for it. All are invited.

After suffering untold agonies for five or six months with what seemed cancer of the stomach, Mrs. Jeponsky finally found relief in death. The case was a most pitiable one which the neighbors tried to alleviate as much as possible. The husband who depended entirely on his days' work for the support of his aged paralyzed mother and family was prevented from earning much after his wife was taken down. The town board took charge of the mother and sent her to the county house where she is now made comfortable. Mrs. Jeponsky was buried last Sunday after the regular morning services at the Lutheran church at this place. While most of the congregation followed the remains from the house to the grave the minister refused to render any services, saying it was against his principles to officiate for people not belonging to his church.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Feb. 11.

J. E. Pike is listed among the sick.

Some wintry weather the last few days.

The snow is once more in good quantity and it facilitates sleighing.

School in District No. 4 is progressing finely with Arthur Hartnell of Salem, as instructor.

Mrs. Charles Kohler has been enrolled among the indisposed. Dr. Fulton from Burlington, has been the attending physician.

Miss Lonella Smith entertained a small company of her young friends last Thursday evening. Owing to the severity of the weather the attendance was quite small. Those that were present report a good time.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Feb. 11.

A lecture entertainment and donation supper for the benefit of our pastor, Rev. Lane Johnson, will be given at the Union church on Friday evening.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Feb. 11.

Good sleighing.

Go to Miss L. L. Cady for kerosene.

Mr. and Mrs. Jakley's little baby, who has been seriously ill during the past few days, is reported much better.

Mrs. A. Noble and son Howard of Milwaukee, are at the home of Mrs. Wood, called here by the sickness and death of Mr. Wood.

Messrs. Merrills and Henry Trost made a business trip to Milwaukee on last Wednesday.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet in the town hall on Thursday afternoon. A good attendance is requested.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Merrills spent Sunday in our village.

James McDonald is at his home here for a few days.

A girl baby arrived at the home of Prof. Axtell and wife on the 4th of February.

Died at his home in this village, after a short illness, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, 1895, John Wood, aged 68 years 7 months. The funeral services were held in the Congregational church on the 7th. Rev. G. H. Hubbard preached an appropriate sermon from Psalm viii:4. His remains were interred in the Rochester cemetery under the auspices of the Temple Lodge of Masons, of which he was an honored and consistent member. He leaves a wife, two sons, Henry of this village, Allen of Kansas City, Mo.; one daughter, Mrs. Hontoon of Hudson, Wis.; two grandson, Frank and Charles, who have the sympathy of all in their loss.

"One by one earth's ties are broken,
As we see our love decay;
And the hopes so fondly cherished,
Brighten but to pass away.

One by one our hopes grow brighter
As we near the shining shore;
For we know across the river
Wait the loved ones gone before."

PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 11.

Mr. Owen of Iowa, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Miss Mary Fonk was tendered a very pleasant surprise by a large crowd of young people last Monday night. The evening was spent in dancing and card playing.

Mr. Will Eppers of Brighton, Sundayed in Paris.

A sleigh load of young folks from these parts attended the services at the Bristol and Paris Congregational church last Sunday evening.

M. J. Fonk drives a fine new cutter.

Misses Martha Bufton and Pearl Esmond of Union Grove, spent Sunday in Paris.

A number of Parisites took in the literary at Union Grove Monday night.

New Paving Material.

A new material, composed of coir fibre, which is obtained from the husk of the cocoanut mixed with bitumen, is about to be introduced into England for road paving. When formed into blocks and laid on a roadway it forms a surface which is said to possess all the advantages of wood and asphalt, with none of the objections to those materials. It is wholly impervious to moisture, gives a sure foothold for horses, is very durable, is, moreover, very cheap, and the old material can be utilized again and again for making new blocks.

The Proper Time.

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

—There are at present more than fifty different varieties of Chinese tea. The best of them are never exported.

You Don't Have to Swear off.

Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by F. Hasbridge. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

Victor L. King.

An Afflicted Boy

Salt Rheum—Intense Pain

Eruptions Healed and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great success in the case of our boy. When he was two years old, something resembling tetter or salt rheum came out on his face. It was painful, and owing to the intense itching, the little one could not refrain from scratching the flesh. His face became

An Awful Sight.

I applied different salves but they did not do any good. I had previously lost faith in doctors, so I decided he needed something for the blood, and having noticed Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended, I procured a supply. Its effects were quickly noticeable, the broken flesh healed

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

over and he became more healthy. He is now seven years old and I have never noticed any signs of a return of the trouble. He is now strong and healthy as any boy of his age." Mrs. CHRISSIE C. H. KING, Sandwich, Illinois.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The South Side Crokinole club repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Williamson on Asylum avenue last evening and passed a few pleasant hours. A musical and literary programme was presented and refreshments served.

Hale Roberts, state agent of F. C. Austin Man. Co., and Wm. Richardson, state agent of the Racine Wagon & Carriage company, left for Madison today to attend the state retail dealers convention.

Rev. Conrad Jaeger and Mr. Paul Denninger left for Slades Corners today where they will take part in dedicating a new organ at the German Lutheran church at that place tomorrow.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Clancy, to the number of twenty-five or more, gave them a surprise last evening at their College avenue home. Cards were in order and refreshments served.

Mrs. Geo. Q. Erskine and daughter Helen, of Fargo, N. D, will be guests of Mrs. Anson Kellogg this week and will remain in Racine for some time.

Mr. C. L. Smith, son-in-law of our genial host Geo. H Hopper, and the proprietor of the Galloway house, Eau Claire is in the city.

Last evening the South Side Whist club was pleasantly entertained by Miss Laura Aischuller, at her home on College avenue.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller entertained the Social Whist club at their handsome Main street home.

Louis Bomerich, of Kenosha, was in the city Saturday evening and attended the session of the B. P. O. Elks.

Marshal Adam Bollar, of Burlington, was in the city today. He reports matters quiet at that village.

The condition of Miss Clara Pike is not improved today and little hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Miss Griffin, matron of the Taylor orphan asylum, departed for California for a few weeks visit.

Miss Jennie Knight, from Omaha, is visiting her parents at 518 Sixteenth St., for a month.

Arthur Silber, of Milwaukee, has accepted a position in the drug store of R. T. Robinson.

George Smith, a former Racine boy, now of Seattle, is visiting his Racine relatives.

City Attorney C. C. Gittings is confined to his home with a severe attack of illness.

Mrs. Hopper, wife of Mr. G. N. Hopper of hotel Racine, arrived in the city yesterday.

C. L. Fellows, of Ahnapee, Wis., spent the Sabbath with his son G. D. Fellows.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoffman, January 31, a daughter.

Rev. Mr. Leek, of Clinton, Wis., was in the city this morning.

Robert Hyde is very sick at his home on Milwaukee avenue.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
—40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—THE—
UNION NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL $225,000.
Designated Depository of the City of Racine.
Depository of Racine County.
One of the Depositories of the State of Wisconsin.
O. R. JOHNSON, President.
F. K. BULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMIEDING, Vice President
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

(First publication January 2nd, A. D., 1895.)

CIRCUIT COURT—RACINE COUNTY—DENis Long and Emma Long his wife, plaintiffs, vs., Mary C. Long, W. J. Simpson and —— Simpson, his wife whose given name is unknown to plaintiff, John G. Long and Willa Long, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin:—To the said defendants and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Hand & Flett, Plaintiff's atty's.

Postoffice address Racine, Racine county, Wis.

(First publication January 30, A. D., 1895.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—IN PRObate. In the matter of the last will and testament of Anders Jacobson, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Anders Jacobson late of the town of Raymond in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of J. H. Kamper, representing among other things that the said Anders Jacobson lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is one of the identical persons named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executors thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this Court, on

Tuesday the 5th day of March, A. D. 1895,

at 9 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the County Judge of said County, in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the "Racine Journal" a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated January 25th, 1895, A. D.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

John W. Owen, petitioners' atty.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHTY ACRES OF improved land, tile drained, including eight acres of timber, with large new house cost $1,400, two barns, granary, good wells and fences, located two miles southwest of Woodworth or two miles southeast of Bristol. Fred Leonard, Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis. jan22tf

Subscribe for the Journal

(First publication February 5, 1895, A. D.)

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN Probate. In the matter of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth M. Adams, representing among other things, that William J. Adams, late of the town of Yorkville, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 29th day of January A. D. 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased; and praying that Elizabeth M. Adams be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1895,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

Dated February 5th, 1895.

By the court.
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Cooper & Nelson, attys.

WANTED 8 or 10 men to solicit orders for Hardy Nursery Stock. Fruit and Ornamentals; also new and valuable varieties of Seed Potatoes, Permanent positions; good salary, ranging from $75 to $125 per month, with references.
L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. St. Paul, Minn.

ASSIGNEE
...SALE...
An Unparalleled Opportunity to Save Money in
DRESS GOODS.
The Excellent Stock of
Dry Goods, Carpets,
Notions, Shawls, Etc.
:::::OF:::::
Henson & Co.
Now being disposed of. Goods must be sold. Come early while the stock is complete . . . . .
C. M. Dietrich, Assignee,
319 SIXTH STREET.

Why Will You
SHIVER!
When We Are Still Giving
25 Per Cent Discount on Underwear
33 1-3 " " Children's Clothing
20 " " Mittens
10 " " Gloves
10 " " Hats and Caps
10 " " Shirts, Collars, Cuffs
10 " " Hosiery
For CASH Only....
Washburn and McAnanny
320 SIXTH STREET.